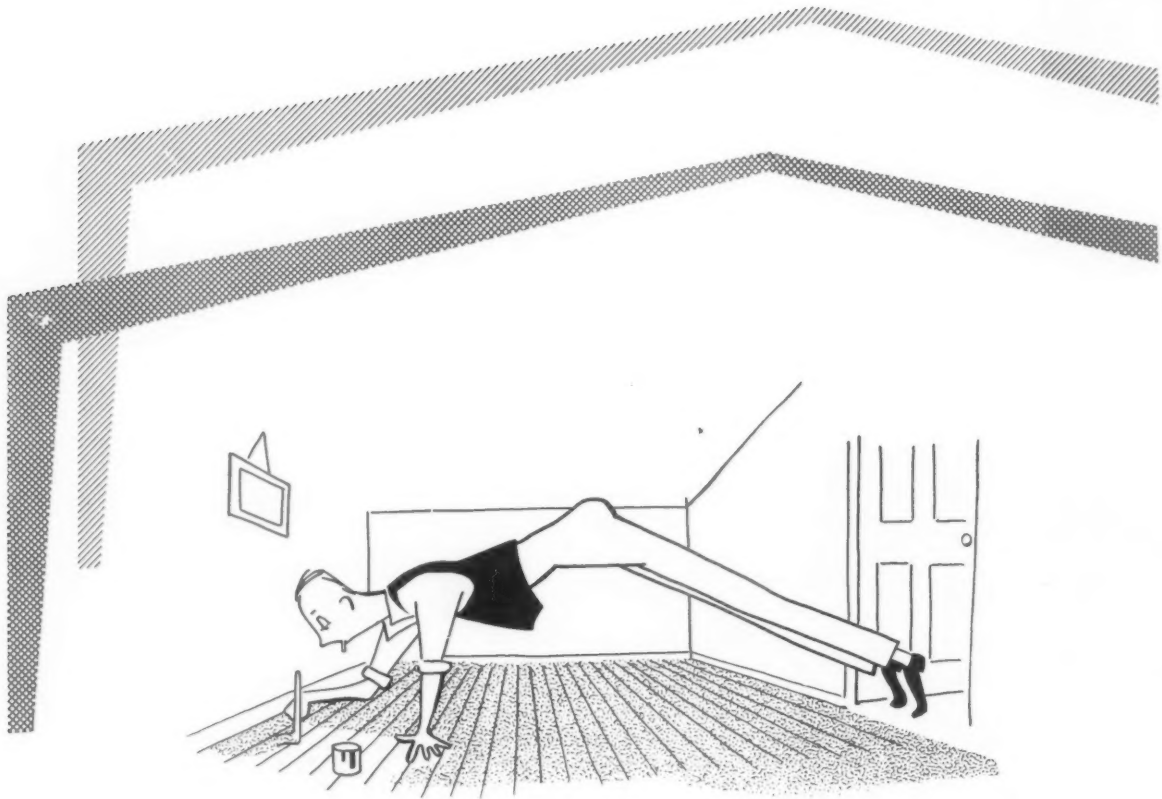


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preview

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW VOLUME CXXI NUMBER 730 JANUARY 2003 \$10.00



Wide Spans — unobstructed floor space

Not an ideal way to paint a room we think, unless the phlegmatic, extended gentleman happens to be your neighbour doing the job for you. Nor do we put this forward as the original inspiration for a portal frame.

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Staff Apartments in Barcelona

A black and white photograph of a modern building with a curved facade and large windows, identified as the 'New House' by Le Corbusier. The building features a series of vertical window bands and a prominent curved corner. The image is high-contrast, with deep shadows and bright highlights on the building's surface.

Cabot before Henry VII) sets out the social, psychological, political and technical background to the original settlement, and is the work of John and Sylvia Reid, working—like all the other designers—under the general direction of Harold Midgley of the Central Office of Information. The second section, designer Robert Nicholson, deals with such invisible exports from Britain to the New World as Law.



The Ministry of Works has just produced a guide to London's Royal Parks, written by Richard Church and illustrated by Victor Cooley.* It is a good half-crown's worth, and is packed with odd information—there were bungalows on the site of the lake in St. James's Park in the Great War; there's 1½ acres of grass on the roof of the Admiralty citadel. The character of each park is nicely defined too; but the book seems blighted by the musty equivocation of the 1950's attitude to the Royal family—and hence to their possessions; uncertain whether to treat them as national symbols or human beings. So the private lives of the Parks are glossed over, as it were, and though there is a polite reference to bag-snatching in Hyde Park, the lurid night-life, which is the most interesting thing about the Park today, is never mentioned. For the author on page 9 to call *Love in a Wood* 'one of those facetious stage pieces . . . too tedious to read now' is both to misunderstand Wycherley and misjudge the temper of the times; in fact, perhaps the whole book misjudges the temper of the times.

* HMSO, 2s, 6d.



4 and 5, the same building in Kingsbridge, Devon, before and after reconstruction as a shop. See under 'No Comment' below.

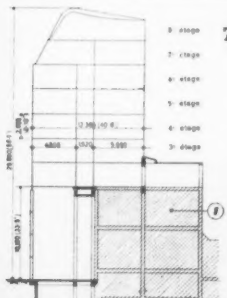
The following appears in the August, 1956, number of Efficient Retailing, under the heading 'Shop-front Miracle':—

'You can create a smart, modern shop out of the most unpromising looking premises. Take, for example, that queer old building that stood in the pleasant South Devonshire town of Kingsbridge.

Its oddly shaped stone frontage was remindful of the bull-nosed bonnet of one of the earlier Morris cars. Or perhaps one would have thought the building was once the local lock-up. But now . . .

'That grim, rounded front has been swept away. In its place is a building that stands in friendly line with its neighbours and a shop fascia that will stand comparison with the best in any big city.'

The ingenuity required to erect rational and economical buildings within the area covered by the Paris building regulations is part of the legendary history of Modern Architecture, and called forth some of the most original designs of Auguste Perret and Le Corbusier. A recent example of this type of battle of wits is afforded by the rebuilding of an office building belonging to the *Epargne de France* (Savings Bank), but with the added complication that the client could not afford to interrupt the use of the existing property on the site. This last condition alone would seem more than enough to cope with, but the architect, Edouard Albert, and the engineer, Jean Sarr, took it in their stride, and contrived to provide a total of nine floors as against the expected eight, without breaking the required height line.



6, left, a rebuilt Paris savings bank. The shaded part of the section above, 1, indicates the existing building.

to match Sir Hugh's text.

Which is saying a great deal. He has a wonderful flair for conveying visual impressions in words. The text is based on articles that have already appeared in *The Observer* and the *ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW*. The book—entitled *Red Lacquer Days*—is limited to 200 copies and is for private distribution.

The Galliari

Italian stage design in the eighteenth century was largely dispensed by families of designers the best known of which are the Galli Bibiena, who exported their art over most of Europe. Another family as prolific, and whose influence was equally far-reaching, the Galliari of Andorno, is practically unknown and hardly mentioned in the literature. The Museo Civico di Torino recently devoted an exhibition to them, and in a compendious catalogue gave details of their life and work. The head of the family, Giovanni (1680–c. 1720), was a straightforward painter; his eldest son, Bernardino, was a painter of frescoes as well as of theatrical and festival decoration, and he is considered as the founder of Piedmontese stage designing. In 1748 Bernardino and his brother Fabrizio came to Turin to work for the Royal Theatre and their sons and nephews remained connected with that theatre for fifty years; they also worked for the Scala in Milan and for other theatres, in Milan and elsewhere. Bernardino had worked in Berlin and with Fabrizio designed the scenery for *La Finta Giardiniera* at its first performance in Paris in 1778.

Fabrizio worked as a stage designer and painter of scenery pure and simple. He was obviously influenced by his Piedmontese predecessor Juvara and designed, like him, many a *luogo magnifico* or *atrio regio* in the grand manner, but his touch was lighter, his scenes more airy and more illusionistic; he also introduced exotic architecture and landscape (cf. 9). The scene for *Gengis-Kan*, an opera by Anfossi, was set in China and so was *Arsinoe* by Crampi (as early as 1785, the year Chambers published his *Chinese Buildings*); but another by Pugnani called *Tamas-Kouli Kan* was set in a 'Gothic' ambiente (cf. 8). Giovan-

exhibition was the 'live' sceneries in miniature built from drawings by Juvara and Fabrizio Galliari; those after Juvara displaying grandeur and complexity, that after Fabrizio the wonderful illusion he could create.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Chinese Dome

To the Editors,

Sirs,—There are still architectural historians, professional and amateur, who regard the evolution of European architecture as a Greco-Roman-European integrity and this attitude is prominent in British texts and teaching. On the continent, however, many people have long ago discarded this conceit. The extreme views of Strzygowsky and Rivoira have their adherents, but both are inconclusive. Most of their arguments involve the development of the dome, the round arch, and the vault. In 1955 the Chinese published a monograph on a tomb excavation that is of interest to archaeologists and art historians.* The real *raison d'être* of this book is the wall paintings which are the earliest known in China. They date from the Han Dynasty and can be no later than A.D. 200. They were shown in photographs to European specialists at the International Conference in Paris last September who agreed that the script confirmed the style in its dating. The Chinese, however, may have been unaware of its value to architectural historians; for the tomb has two large pointed domes set on the square and using the squinch, (more usually known to us in Persian architecture) barrel vaults, round, elliptical, and pointed arches with keystones, all in a highly sophisticated technique of stone and brick construction. Other tomb architecture of this period and contemporary with the Roman period in the Mediterranean is constantly coming to light, but I have not yet had the opportunity of verifying their dates; communication between China and Persia had already been established during this period. The Persian domes using the squinch at Serbistan (third century) and Feruzabad (fifth century) are known to oriental art

* Wang-Tou Han Dynasty Wall Paintings, 1955, and available at Collett's Chinese Bookshop, Great Russell Street.

historians. Whether curvilinear architectonics originated in the Far East or the Middle East is as yet to be established. Certainly the technique was taken over by the Hellenistic and Byzantine Greeks as well as by the rest of the Near East. The pointed arch of the European Gothic and 'Romanesque' now goes back through Cluny and Cîteaux to Islamic Spain and the Near East where it was in use at the Mosque of Ibn Tulun in A.D. 700, and at Ctesiphon in the fifth century and now appears to have been in use in China, in Roman times. The Chinese dome is not the Roman concrete type, but fitted brick and stone. Could not the 'Eurasian' evolution of architecture be investigated a little more thoroughly in this country and with less parochialism?

Yours, etc.,

R. D. G. FAUDREE
New College, Oxford.

Predigested Planning?

To the Editors,

Sirs,—Having just read Gordon Cullen's note on Chandigarh, I cannot agree with him that 'the necessity for roads has been used to conquer the site visually and so create the predigestion which precludes the real art of town design.'

If roads are to conquer a site they must be seen, not as an abstract pattern on a master plan in the architect's office, but on the site itself. At Chandigarh the site is practically flat except for a one per cent fall to the south-west. The sectors which are bounded by roads are about three-quarters of a mile deep and half a mile wide. Nowhere on the site is one conscious of a specific gridiron layout of roads.

But why are they planned in the first place? I would suggest their complete suitability for Chandigarh: (1) The importance of orientation. Anyone who has lived in a similar climate must know that driving on some roads in early morning or late afternoon is almost impossible. At Chandigarh every road is correctly orientated. (2) The flatness gives a real opportunity for the gridiron. History is full of the failure of a grid on hilly sites. The grid also gives quick communication between any sector.

It is interesting to note that the roads across the site are all curved slightly. The road across to the railway station is especially wide and so is the main road up the middle of the site to the Capital Buildings.

There can be no doubt that the plan has the genuine complexity resulting from the imagination of personal vision in the unborn town. The well designed flowing shapes of parkland and open space will be a perfect foil to the more formal layout of the architecture.

Surely we should not fear the grid or think of it as an escape from the exacting task of organic design—it can be instrumental to real town design, if only in the hands of a master.

Yours, etc.,
Victoria, Australia. BILL NANKIVELL.

[Gordon Cullen writes: *An urban road system not only communicates but should be seen to communicate, i.e. join one object to another. This does not mean that the traffic routes should paralyse the town but that the buildings, monuments, parks and water which go to make a town should be laid out with some thought to the dramatic relationships possible as seen by those moving through the town, and one way of moving through a town is by using its roads. A gridiron plan does not achieve this since wherever you go you remain aware only of the means of communication. Even if you are not particularly conscious of that, neither are you conscious of much else.*]

Correction

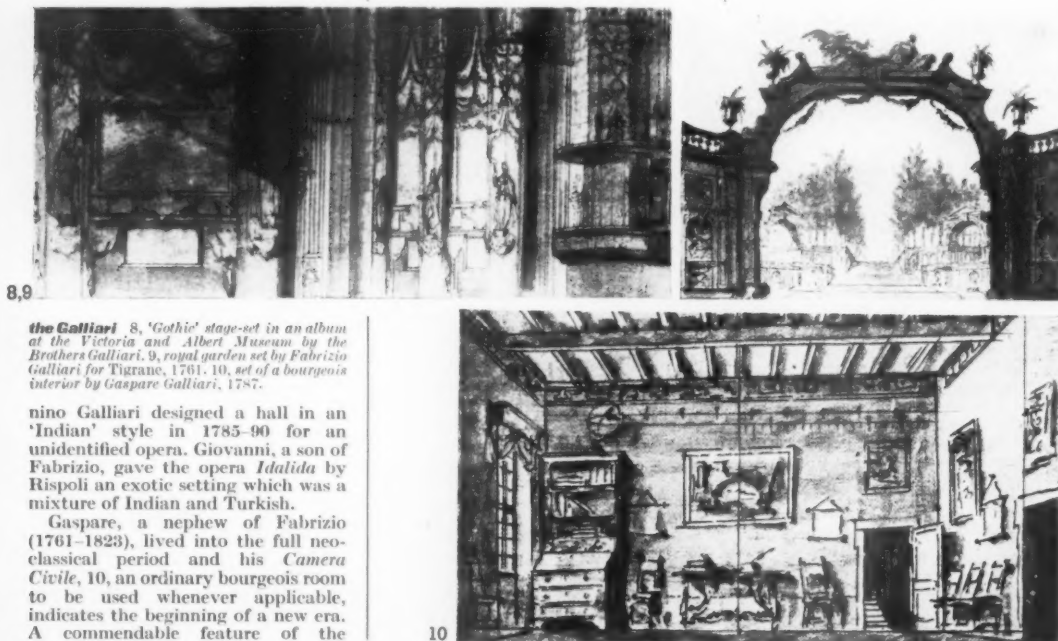
In the November issue, the plans of the House at Hampstead by Stanley Amis and William and Gillian Howell, and the House at Carlisle by Ryder and Yates were wrongly orientated, north and south being reversed in both cases. We much regret this error.

Intelligence

Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., USA, has established an annual award of \$25,000, to an architect who has made the most significant contribution to the use of aluminium in building. The award is international and may be divided between two or more recipients.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

COVER: Galwey, Arphot. MARGINALIA, pp. 1-2: Jamestown, Sam Lambert, Galliari, upper left, V. & A. Museum. PREVIEW: p. 10 Coventry Corporation (Granville Berry). p. 11: top, Galwey; bottom, Jas. Russell & Sons. p. 12: top, Elsam, Mann & Cooper; bottom, Galwey. p. 15: Galwey. p. 16: top, Galwey; bottom, LCC. p. 21: top, Philipson; bottom, J. R. Pantlin. p. 22: top, P. W. & C. Thompson; bottom, Galwey. p. 25: top left, S. W. Newbery; rest, Galwey. p. 26: top, Fisons; centre right, Pantlin; bottom, Galwey. p. 31: Galwey. p. 32: top, A. Cracknell; bottom, Pantlin. p. 35: top, Cracknell; bottom, Toomey, Arphot. p. 36: Galwey. p. 41, Pantlin. p. 42: bottom, P. Pitt. p. 45: top, Galwey; bottom left, Wm. Spencer. p. 46: top, Pantlin; bottom, Wainwright. p. 48: bottom, Pantlin. p. 51: top, LCC; centre top, Universal Lens-Craft; centre lower, Pantlin. pp. 52, 55, 56: all Galwey. p. 58: P. Pitt. p. 61: top, Cracknell; bottom, St. James's Hospital. p. 62: top, Crown Copyright. p. 65: top, Pantlin; bottom, Galwey. p. 66: top, Philipson; centre, LCC; bottom, Galwey. POST-VIEW, pp. 73-75: 1, 8, 9, Toomey; 3, 5, 10, Galwey; 4, Pantlin; 6, M. Sharratt.



the Galliari 8, 'Gothic' stage-set in an album at the Victoria and Albert Museum by the Brothers Galliari. 9, royal garden set by Fabrizio Galliari for Tigrane, 1761. 10, set of a bourgeois interior by Gaspare Galliari, 1787.

nino Galliari designed a hall in an 'Indian' style in 1785-90 for an unidentified opera. Giovanni, a son of Fabrizio, gave the opera *Idalida* by Rispoli an exotic setting which was a mixture of Indian and Turkish.

Gaspare, a nephew of Fabrizio (1761-1823), lived into the full neo-classical period and his *Camera Civile*, 10, an ordinary bourgeois room to be used whenever applicable, indicates the beginning of a new era. A commendable feature of the

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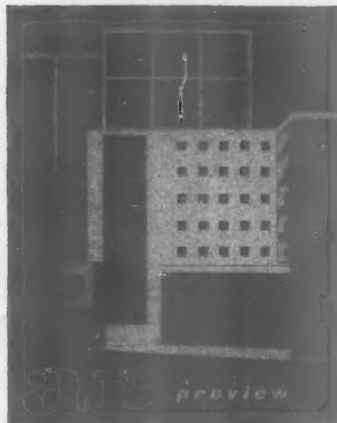
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THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW



At last designs for office buildings of a high enough standard to merit inclusion in these preview issues are becoming available. Hitherto they have been the buildings of which British architects had least reason to be proud. The improvement has, in part, been due to the sensible use made of standard building components like curtain walling—a method to which the cellular nature of the office building lends itself. The cover shows part of a vast office building now under construction in Birmingham which uses curtain walling extensively—see pages 24-25. Architects, Cotton, Ballard and Blow.

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 Editors Nikolaus Pevsner
 Hugh Casson
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 Art Editor Gordon Cullen
 Assistant Editors production, Ian Nairn.
 research, S. Lang. literary, Royner Banham. Editorial Secretary... Whi 0611-9

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SPECIAL PREVIEW ISSUE

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- 48 Secondary School: Hackney *Armstrong and Macmanus*
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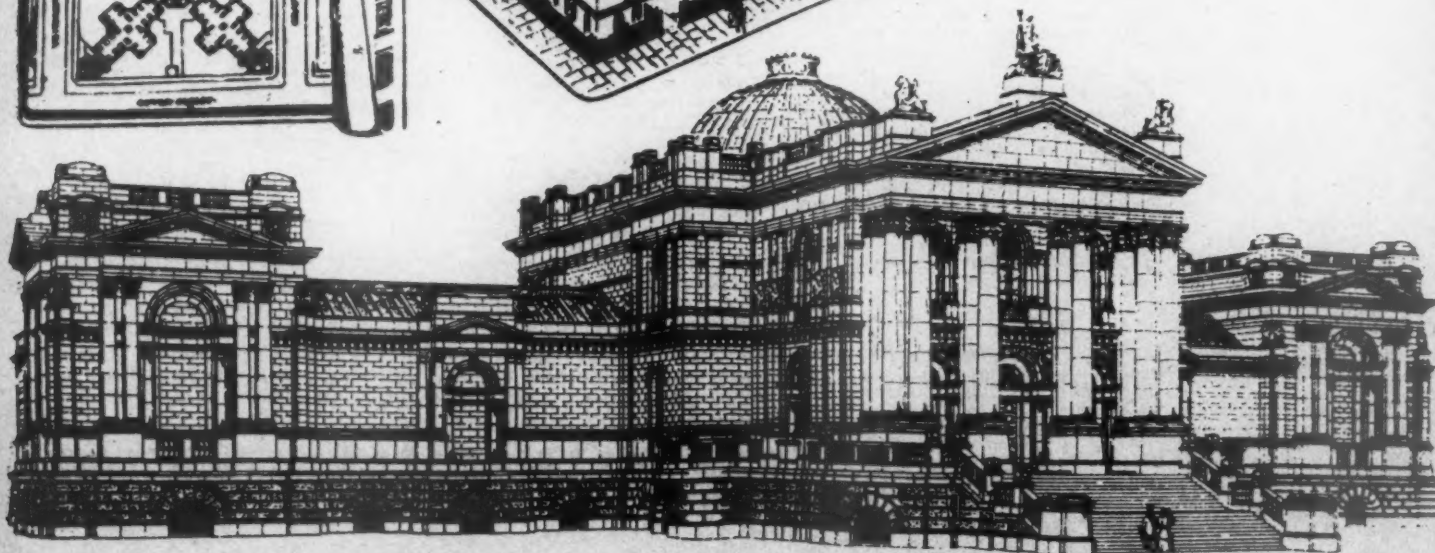
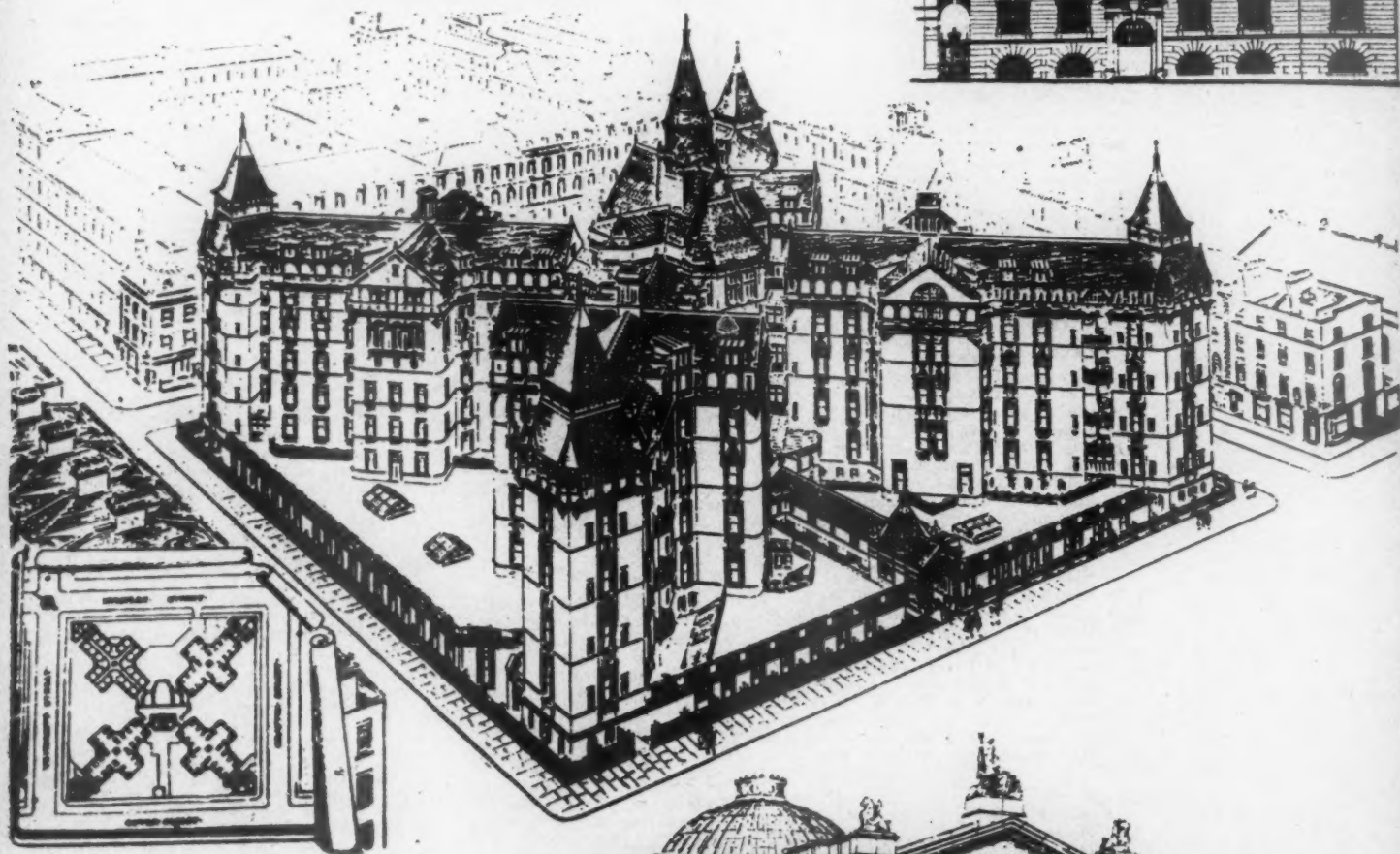
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THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

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FIVE SHILLINGS

PREVIEW 1897 If the REVIEW's first January issue, published exactly sixty years ago, had taken the form of a Preview issue on the same lines as this and its immediate predecessors, a rich variety of projects would have been available for the editors to choose from, as these three drawings, which appeared at the time in *Academy Architecture*, indicate. All three show buildings designed in 1896 and erected during the years immediately following: right, Colchester Town Hall, by John Belcher; below, University College Hospital, London, by Alfred Waterhouse; bottom of page, the Tate Gallery, Millbank, by S. R. Smith.





FOREWORD

This is the fourth successive year in which the January issue of the *Review* has been devoted to a preview of buildings under construction in Britain or due to be constructed shortly. This year's issue follows the pattern of previous years, but it appears at a moment of special significance: it coincides with the *Review's* diamond jubilee. The *Review* was founded at the end of 1896, and the first complete year of publication began with the January issue, 1897.

It may be instructive to consider what that issue would have contained if the editors of the time had decided to make it a preview issue on the same lines as the present series. What new buildings were under construction in January, 1897, or about to begin? And what can be learnt by comparing them with the buildings illustrated in the following pages—their equivalent sixty years later?

English architecture was at a moment of transition. Perhaps it always is, but in the late 1890s present and impending change was clearly reflected both in the styles of some of the buildings being constructed and in the astonishing variety of style presented by the others, which indicated a total breakdown of the earlier disciplines, opening the door to other disciplines and the consequent emergence of a twentieth-century style.

In 1897 the latter was still far away, but Mackintosh's Glasgow Art School was only just round the corner and the work of other architects whom we now regard as among the pioneers who made modern architecture possible bore evidence of a significant discontent with text-book styles and antiquarian ornament. The editors of an 1897 preview issue would, for example, certainly have given prominence to Smith and Brewer's Mary Ward Settlement, in Bloomsbury, and to Harrison Townsend's Whitechapel Art Gallery, both designed in 1896, though they could hardly have seen beyond these buildings' individualistic freshness of style to a time when their revolt from routine eclecticism should have led to the abandonment of eclecticism as such.

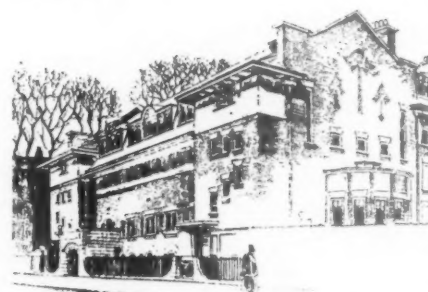
Most of the projects available for the editors to choose from would have been eclectic in the most unbridled sense. The time had passed when period-revival architecture gave its principal allegiance to one period or country—Venetian gothic, Roman renaissance, English middle pointed or the like. Not only did all styles come as grist to the architect's mill—and the more picturesque the better—but in any one building the architect felt free to draw on the productions of many countries and periods. The result was some

of the structures that still make the sharpest impression on London's skyline: the preview issue, 1897, would have included C. FitzRoy Doll's romantically elaborate Russell Hotel, Russell Square, and Alfred Waterhouse's four-square turreted fortress for University College Hospital. Outside London a prime example of the exuberantly picturesque, complete with elaborate baroque roof-line, would have been John Belcher's Colchester town hall.

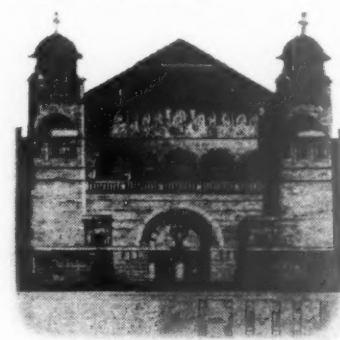
But if picturesqueness was the general aim, there were also examples of period styles employed in a more sober, conservative way. The editors would have welcomed the chance of including a building as charming and consistent as Thomas Hare's Westminster College, Cambridge, and they would probably have felt obliged to include a building as important as S. R. Smith's Tate Gallery, Millbank, in spite of its evident dullness. They would also have felt obliged, no doubt, to look not only for monuments of national importance but for leading examples of necessary types of building like schools, offices, housing and industrial buildings even if these did not dominate the architectural scene as they do in our more utilitarian day.

There was plenty of activity in school building—H. P. Burke-Downing's multi-gabled board school at Merton Abbey, illustrated here, might have been chosen to represent many similar designs—and what we now call Further Education was as new and important a development then as it is today. This class of building would have been aptly represented by Maurice Adams's Camberwell School of Art and Gibson and Russell's West Ham Technical College. In housing, since private houses are excluded from these preview issues, there is no such parallel between the 1890s and today. The work of organizations like the Peabody Trust would not perhaps have been taken seriously as architecture, and the local authorities' contribution to the rehousing of the overcrowded working classes was only in its infancy—though there were some L.C.C. flats at Bethnal Green that would have been a candidate for inclusion. The ingenuity of architects was chiefly being exercised in the multi-storey, middle-class flats that were going up in some of the big cities; a type of building then not more than a dozen years old. There would have been several of these to choose from, most of them as abrupt and angular regarded as townscape, and as replete with Flemish or Jacobean detail executed in the newly fashionable terracotta, as the flats in Green Street, Mayfair, illustrated here, by Henry Legg and Son.

Office buildings, too, were a relatively new type—indeed the number of new types of building with which architects of the 1890s were confronted is something those days and our day have in common—and offices were only beginning to evolve an idiom suited to their needs; but some of the leading architects of the time were applying themselves to the problem—notably Norman Shaw; and a new Shaw office building in Liverpool, in his familiar striped, chimneyed and turreted neo-renaissance style, would have been available for the 1897 preview issue. As to industrial buildings, that was a field that



*The Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, Bloomsbury
by Dunbar Smith and Brewer.*



*Whitechapel Art Gallery, by C. Harrison
Townsend.*



Westminster College, Cambridge, by Henry T. Hare.



Board school, Merton Abbey, Surrey, by H. P. Burke-Downing.

preview 1897. Above and on the facing page: buildings designed in 1896 and started soon afterwards, which would therefore have been available for inclusion in an AR Preview issue published in January, 1897. The illustrations are contemporary—taken either from *The British Architect*, *The Builder* or *Academy Architecture*.

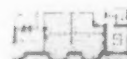
architects had hardly broken into, though the editors would have received, perhaps rather to their surprise, from the office of Aston Webb (due to be the next PRIBA but one) a design for a grain silo at Greenwich adorned with a consoled cornice, a diaper wall-pattern, a corner turret and other features drawn from an impressive number of different styles and periods.

A direct comparison between the buildings previewed in 1897 and those previewed today is impossible, not so much for lack of any philosophy common to both as because of the difficulty of discovering a single philosophy in the output of 1897. The common ground the buildings of 1957 stand on is that they represent an architectural epoch that has spent much thought searching for a philosophy. This has partly, of necessity, been a negative process. When the reader of the *Review* compares the buildings of 1897 with those of 1957 the things he is most aware of are the things our buildings no longer have—the fancies and fripperies that have been discarded. The perfectly sound arguments for discarding them—indeed the historical necessity of doing so—need no recapitulation here. We know that we are building a modern architecture on sound foundations.

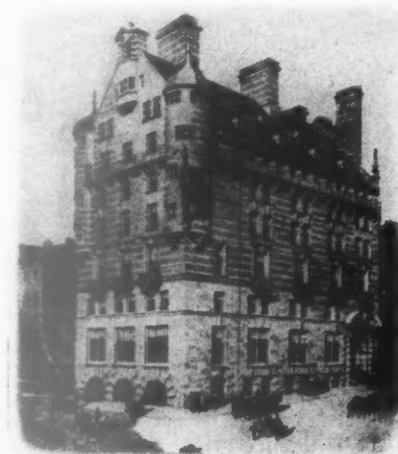
But we are also getting to know that modernism is not enough, and as we win the battle against eclecticism we find ourselves in the middle of a new battle, the battle for *quality*, and the lessons that can be learnt from the architecture of 1897, in spite of its wholly eclectic nature, are concerned with quality in architecture, especially quality of craftsmanship. Craftsmanship has, of course, changed its meaning with the sixty years that have passed. Hand workmanship has given place to machine production and the process of building has increasingly become the assembly of factory-made parts. But, nevertheless, the basic attributes

that make the difference between good quality architecture and routine building remain: the right use of the right materials, with an eye for proportion and scale; a sense of the relationship of the part to the whole; craftsmanlike detailing, ensuring not only fine finish but durability of finish.

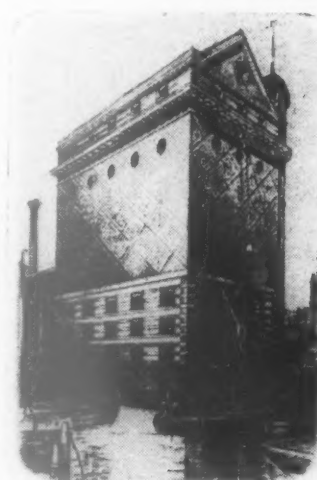
The best buildings of 1897 had endless care lavished on their detailing, which was considered—albeit with aesthetic objectives that we do not take seriously now—from all the foregoing points of view. And by and large the buildings have improved with age. The true aims of a twentieth-century architecture will only have been achieved when the same can be said of the buildings of today. The projects illustrated in this



Plats in Green Street, Mayfair, by Henry S. Legg and Son.



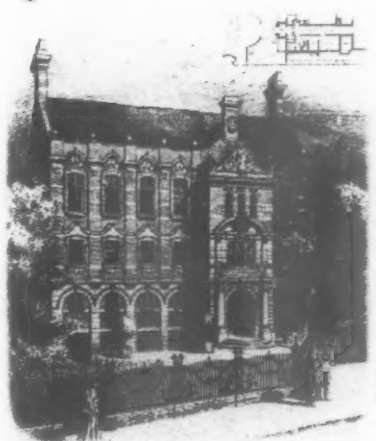
Offices, Liverpool, by R. Norman Shaw and J. Francis Doyle.



Grain silo, Greenwich, by Aston Webb.



West Ham Technical College, by Gibson and Russell.



Camberwell School of Art, by Maurice B. Adams.

issue suggest that architects are aware of the distance they still have to progress and are by no means resting on the laurels modern architecture has so far won. But it has reached the stage when it must accept a direct comparison with the buildings of the past—the test being made, of course, in relation to each period's aims and circumstances.

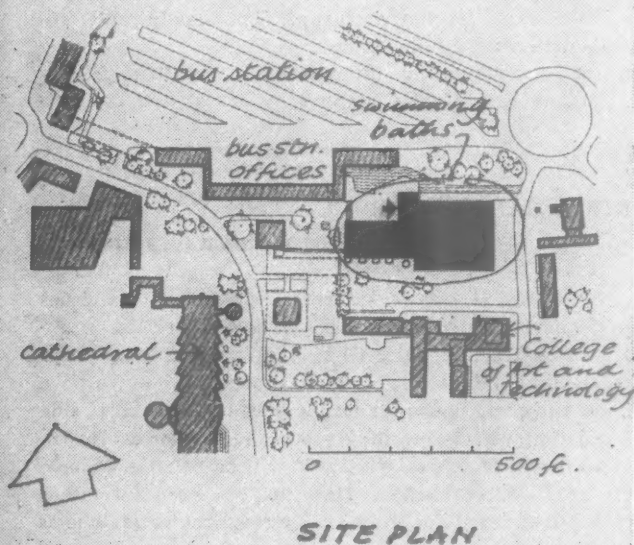
When another sixty years have gone by and another board of editors is preparing a preview issue of the *Review* for publication in January, 2017, they too may be tempted to look back and examine the sort of architecture their predecessors published in 1957. They will realize that the 1950s were an age of transition—perhaps they will observe that all ages are—but they will see in the projects of 1957 not only a less confusing picture than we see when we look back to 1897, but evidence of a clear line of development leading towards the mature, craftsmanlike architectural idiom that, it is not too much to hope, will in their day have become a commonplace.

the editors

1 PUBLIC BUILDINGS



Night view of the Coventry swimming-baths, showing the effect from outside of the all-glass walls of the main and the smaller pools. The stepped seating of the public gallery can be seen on the far side of the main bath.



SITE PLAN

SWIMMING BATHS: COVENTRY

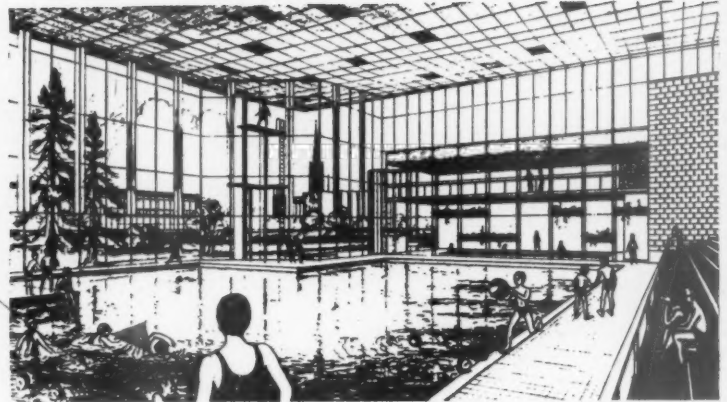
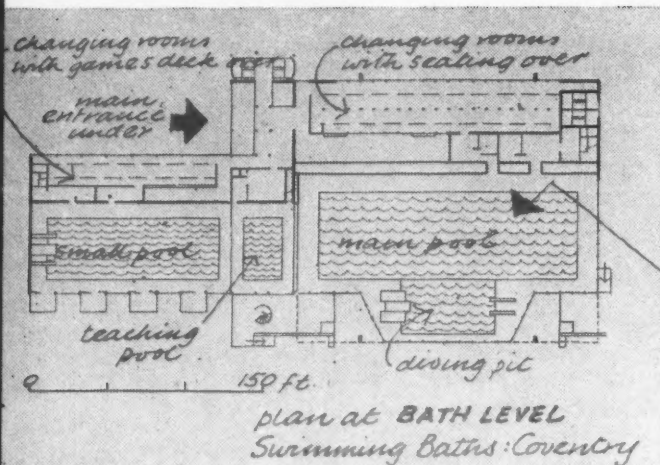
Arthur Ling (City Architect)

Part of the comprehensive redevelopment of the city centre, and sited in Cope Street, opposite the new College of Art and Technology. Building is expected to start early in 1958.

There are two swimming pools, both with fully glazed walls facing south on to sun-bathing terraces and gardens, which are accessible from the pool-sides. The main pool is 165 ft. by 56 ft. (50-metre length), and T-shaped, the leg of the T forming the diving-pit so that swimming and diving are segregated. A gallery for 1,500 spectators is reached from the entrance hall on the north side, which contains the central desk where staff can supervise public circulation to all parts of the building. The small pool is 110 ft. by 40 ft., and will be allocated to swimming clubs and school classes when required. Changing cubicles have separate approach corridors to and from the street and the pools, with the cubicle acting as a barrier between the two, to prevent dirt being carried on to the poolside. Clothes are hung on a patent metal hanger which is then handed in at a central counter. There is also a small teaching bath, a restaurant at high level overlooking both pools, a games deck and club-rooms (which can be used as a dance hall in conjunction with the restaurant) and slipper baths for men and women on the lower ground floor.

Construction is reinforced concrete. Roofs are steel lattice trusses with lightweight decking. The entire roof to the main pool is sup-

1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS



ported on four stanchions, which carry two main steel girders running north and south, and secondary steel girders at right angles, with a cantilever of 42 ft. on both sides. The building is air-conditioned.

Principal architect, Douglas Beaton. Architect in charge, Michael McLellan.

FIRE STATION: TWICKENHAM

C. G. Stillman (Middlesex County Architect)

At the junction of South Road and Stanley Road. The starting date is uncertain because of the credit squeeze.

The plan is L-shaped, consisting of a 2-storey administration block and a single-storey appliance room. At the corner of the site is a free-standing hose-drying tower. On the ground floor of the administration block are offices, stores, drying room, cloakrooms and the muster bay and watch-room. On the first floor are a dormitory with ten beds, a locker room, kitchen and mess and recreation room and two pole houses. The appliance room has three bays, each 15 ft. by 42 ft., with sliding-folding metal doors, hand operated, and access to a covered wash-yard at the back.

The administration block is of load-bearing brick, faced with London stocks. The appliance room is prestressed concrete, with roof beams continued as cantilevers over the wash-yard. The hose-tower is reinforced concrete with brick infilling panels.

Group architect, S. G. Brightling (in association with local private architects T. F. Manning and Hugh Clamp).

CREMATORIUM: MANCHESTER

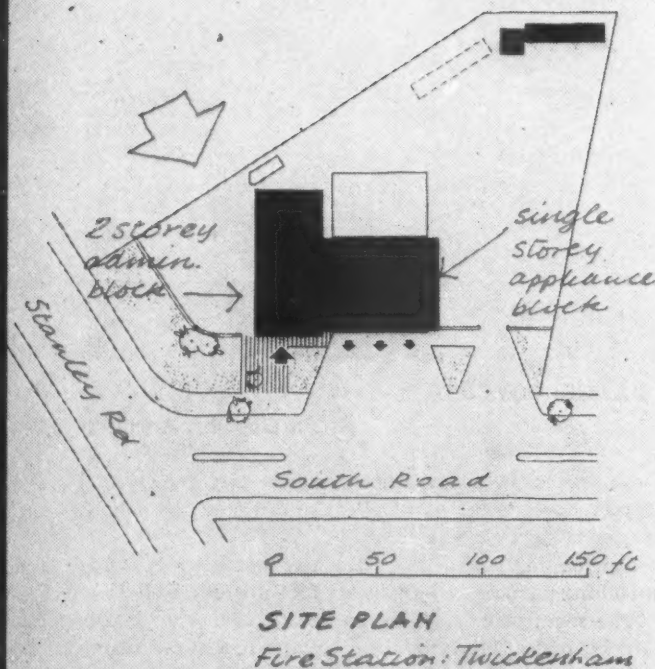
Leonard Howitt (City Architect)

At Blackley, on the north side of Manchester; the first of a series of buildings in the new cemetery. Work has just begun.

Two small chapels (each holding 60 people) flank a large main central chapel holding 200, with common committal and furnace rooms. There are two main entrances on the axes of the smaller side chapels, with adjacent vestries, waiting space and lavatories. By co-ordinating arrival times of funeral parties it will be possible to have continuous use of all three chapels. They may be used for either burial or cremation services. For the burial service the catafalque is screened from view by closing ornamental gates which are also used at the termination of cremation services.

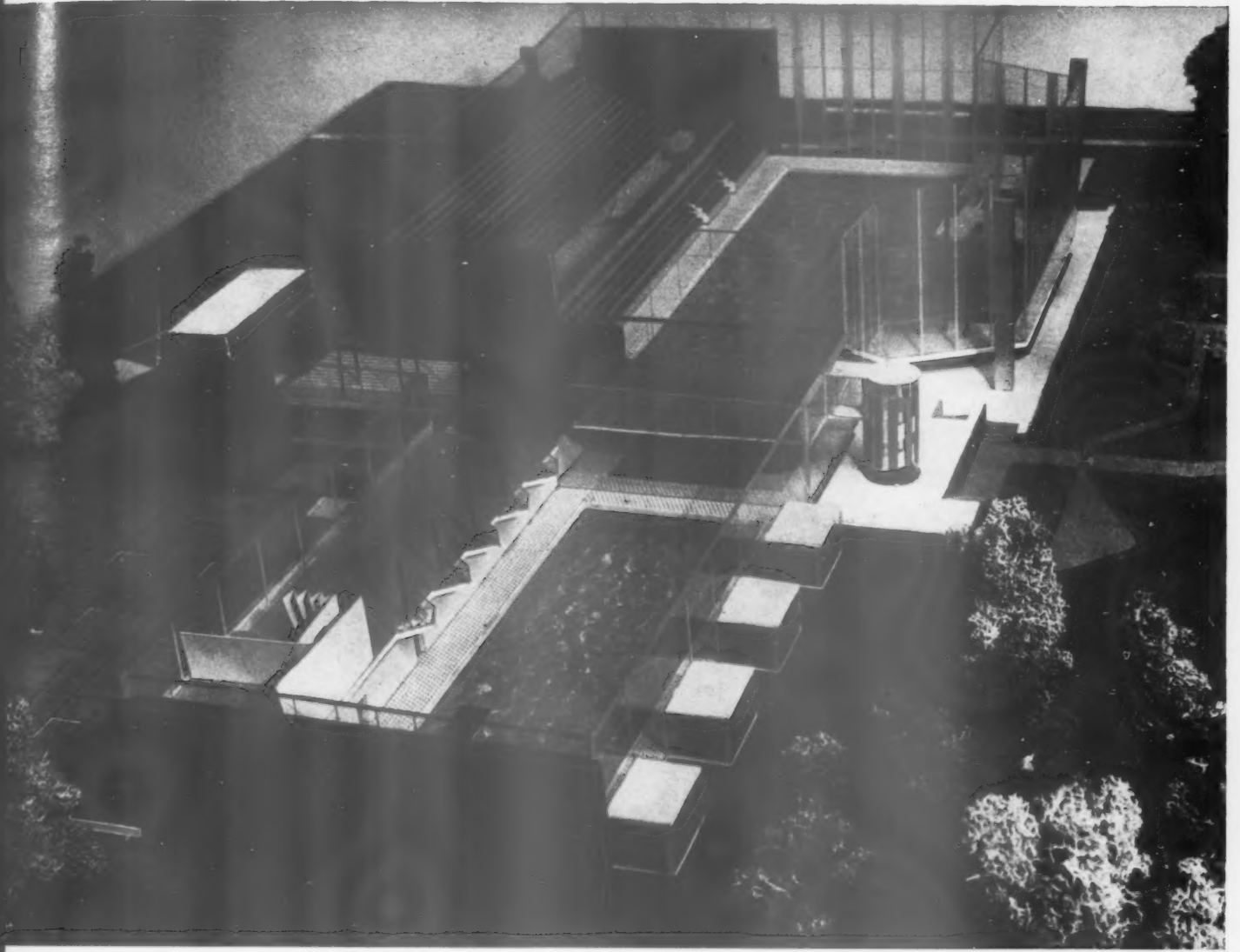
Construction of the two small chapels is load-bearing brickwork with reinforced concrete flat roofs. The main chapel has a reinforced concrete framed roof, structurally separated from other parts of the building and insulated against sound transmission. Chapels and adjacent public areas have panel floor heating. Music is provided by record

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Swimming-bath at Coventry, by Arthur Ling, City Architect: model with the roof removed, showing in the foreground the small pool and beyond it the main pool with the diving-pit on one side and the public gallery on the other.

Fire-station at Twickenham: from above and from the street. In each picture the administration block is on the left and the appliance room on the right.





Crematorium at Blackley, Manchester, by Leonard Howitt, City Architect, showing the curved front of the main chapel which is entered through the foyers it shares with the two side chapels.

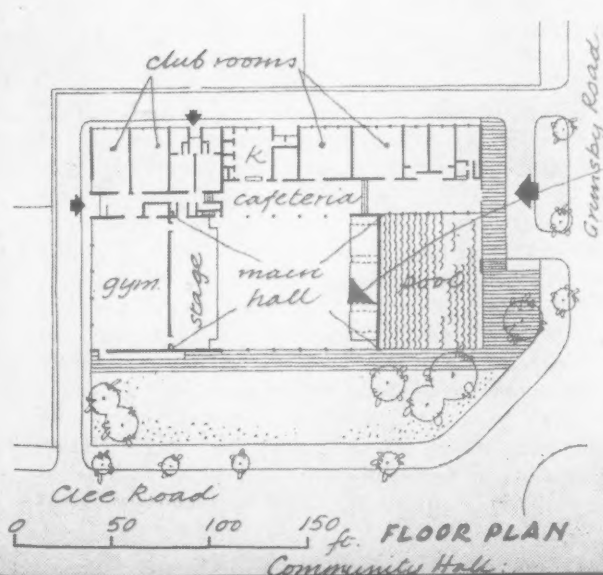
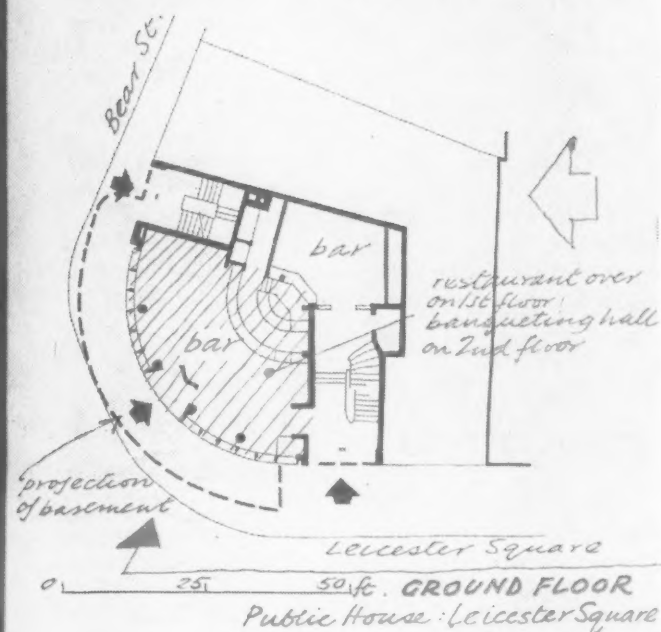
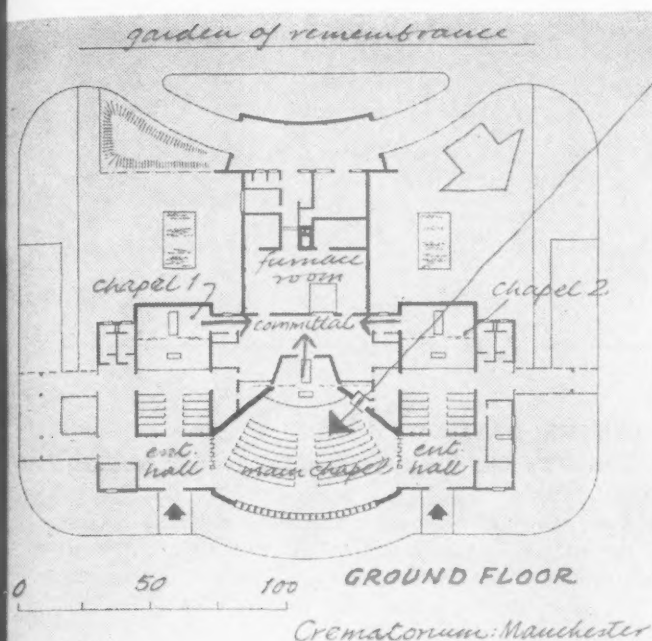
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

*Community Hall, Clee-
thorpes: on the left the
gymnasium and the
glass-called main hall;
on the right, beyond the
pool, the clubroom wing.*



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players in the smaller chapels and an electric organ in the main chapel. Deaf aid equipment is provided in all chapels. Cremators are of the latest gas-fired type.

Consultant structural engineers, Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Quantity surveyor, Frank Hyams.

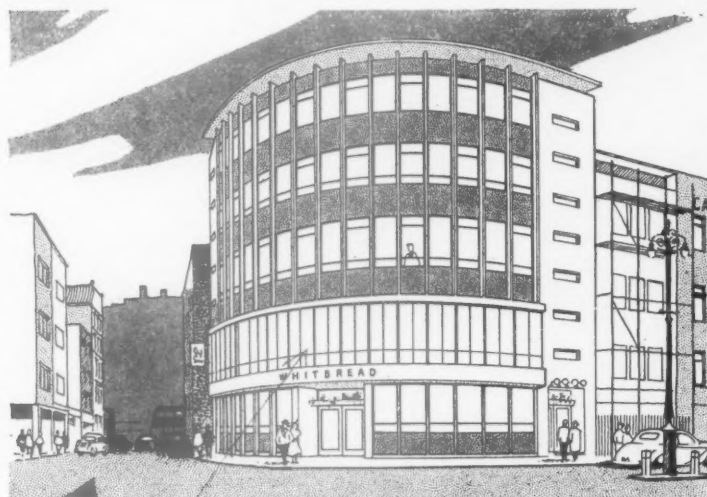
PUBLIC HOUSE: LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON

T P. Bennett and Son

At the corner of Coventry Street, for Messrs. Whitbread and to be called 'The Samuel Whitbread.' Construction began last July.

Accommodation comprises cellars in a sub-basement, bars occupying the basement (which projects under the pavement) and ground floor, a restaurant on the first floor, a banqueting hall on the second floor (both served by kitchens on the third floor) and a manager's residence on the fourth floor.

Construction is reinforced concrete with hollow-tile floors spanning from the centre to columns set back from the frontage. The side wings are faced with Portland stone with slate window surrounds.



The curved front is divided vertically by pressed metal ribs and has coloured glass panels between each strip of windows. The projecting first floor has sliding-folding metal windows with Portland stone above and below. The building is air conditioned and oil heated.

Quantity surveyors, Gardiner and Theobald.

COMMUNITY HALL: CLEETHORPES

Stillman and Eastwick-Field

A war memorial hall on a flat site of nine acres, near the centre of the town but with playing fields adjoining. Construction will begin early this year.

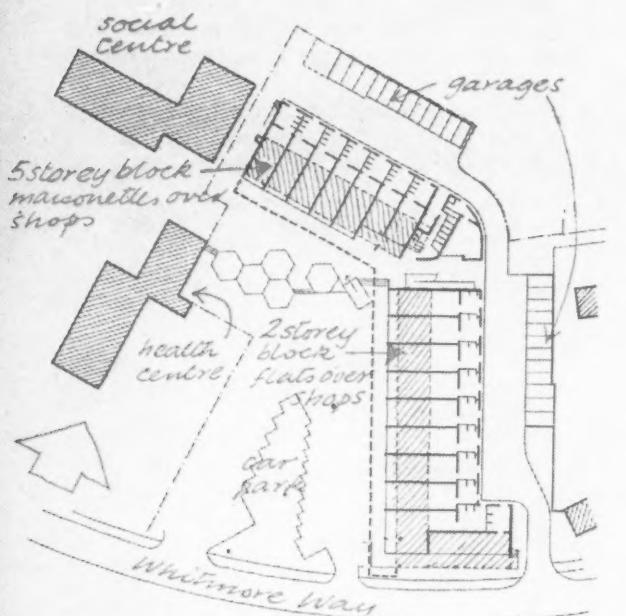
Accommodation includes a large hall seating 850, with stage, four club-rooms, a gymnasium, changing-rooms and cloakrooms (which can also be used in connection with the playing-fields and as dressing-rooms for the stage), and a warden's office. The building is planned for multiple uses; adjoining the hall is a foyer-cafeteria (with kitchen) that can also be used with the club-rooms.

The hall and gymnasium are steel framed with steel truss roofs and cavity walls. The external skin is of concrete slabs with exposed aggregate; the internal skin of brickwork. The club-rooms, etc., are load-bearing brickwork with timber roofs, some external walls being fully glazed between cased steel columns.

Associate architect in charge, Anthony Baynes. Quantity surveyors, Harry Trinich and Partners.

2

PLANNING SCHEMES



LAYOUT plan of Shopping Centre; Basildon

SHOPPING CENTRE: BASILDON

Noël Tweddell (Chief Architect, New Town Corporation)

Part of the main centre of Fryerns, one of the residential neighbourhoods of the new town. The main centre will also contain a pub, a garage service station, a social centre, a library and a health centre. The shops, which are being built first, started last autumn and will be finished in spring or summer, 1958.

There are 18 shops, linked by a canopy to the community buildings mentioned above. The shops form an L-shaped block, the longer arm being two storeys high with flats over and the shorter arm five storeys with maisonettes over. In addition to staircases there is ramp access to the first floor where some space has been set aside for commercial use.

The 2-storey wing has brick cross-walls with concrete slab floors and roofs; the 5-storey wing is of box frame reinforced concrete construction, with side walls finished with *in situ* exposed aggregate concrete slabs. Panel walls have infilling of brick, reconstructed stone or plywood. The canopy is supported on reinforced concrete brackets.

Deputy chief architect, A. B. Davies. Senior housing architect, J. Farber.

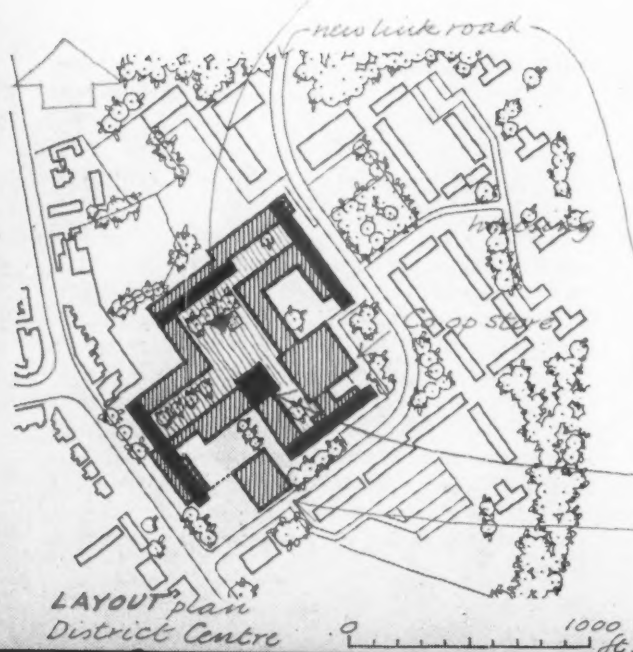
DISTRICT CENTRE: COVENTRY

Arthur Ling (City Architect)

At Bell Green, which is approximately 3½ miles north-east of the city centre. To serve both as a commercial and as a social centre. The area consists of pre-war speculative housing, some early post-war council housing, and three new Corporation estates now nearing completion. The eventual population of the area is estimated at 27,000, though it is hoped that the centre will draw shoppers from further afield. The site is the top of a small hill inside a wide bend of the River Sowe. Construction will begin early this year and will take two years.

The centre, which it is hoped will include some of the multiple stores, district post office, branch banks, etc., as well as more general type shopping, is planned in two stages. These are defined by a new road connecting the northern estate with the centre, which divides the actual commercial centre from the outer housing development. The latter consists of 173 dwellings, in the shape of 4-storey 'T' blocks of flats, 3-storey maisonettes and flats and 2-storey houses and flats. The main part of the district centre itself contains 173 dwellings, later to be increased to 185. There are 77 mixed units in the 11-storey point block, and the remainder are in four blocks of 4-storey maisonettes raised above single-storey shops. Sites are allocated for a 2-storey Co-operative store, a cinema, a health centre, a library, a community centre, swimming baths, a licensed club, and a district scout headquarters. The main shopping area consists of a large square approached

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LAYOUT plan District Centre

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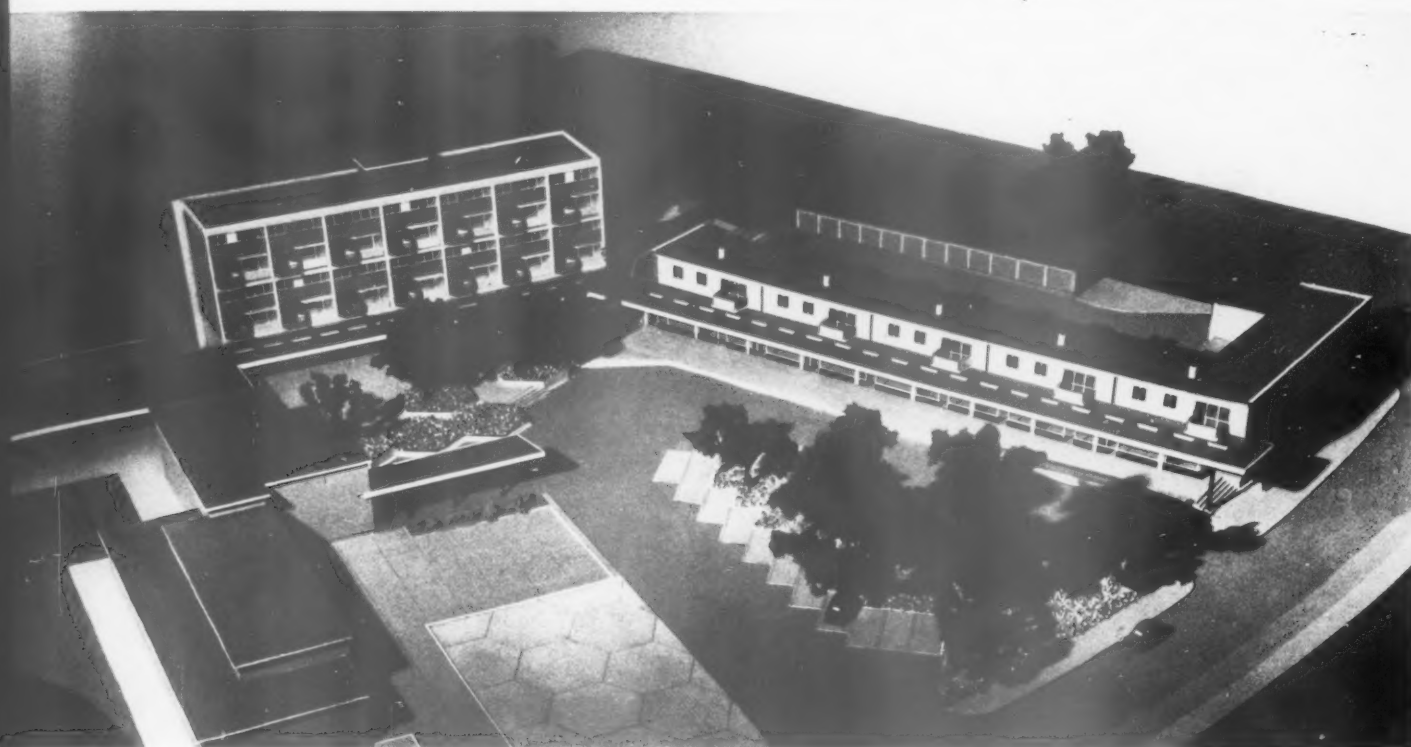
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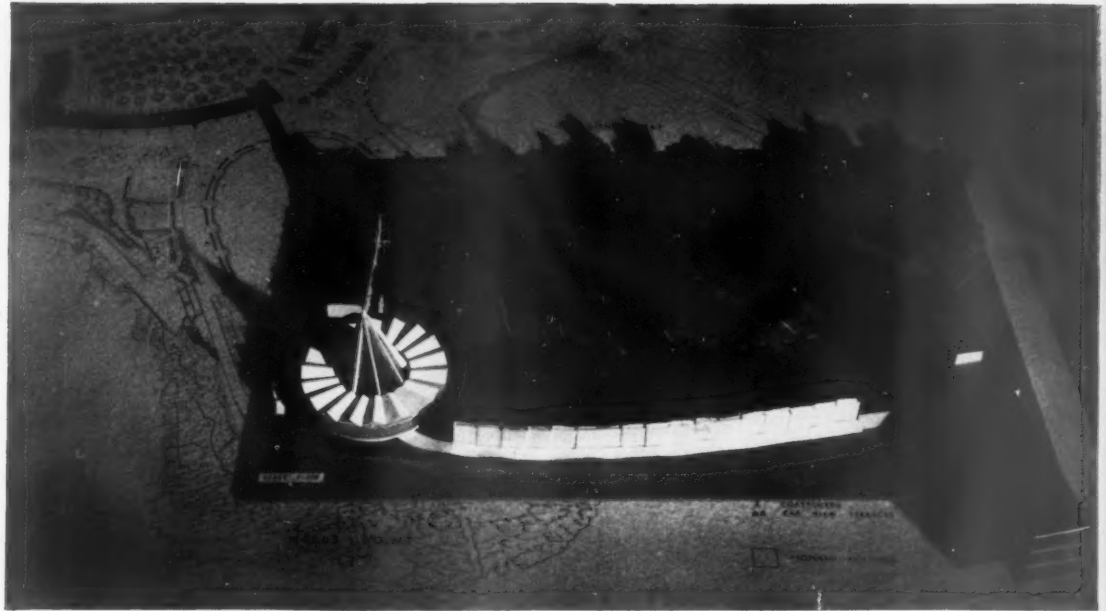


Shopping centre at Basildon new town. The two rows of shops (one with flats over them and one with four floors of maisonettes) are linked by a canopy which also links the taller block to the proposed community buildings on the left.

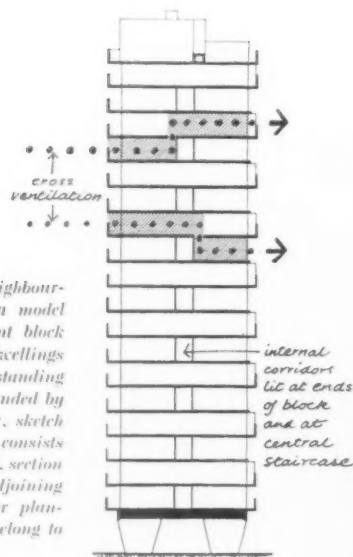
Bell Green district centre, Coventry. To the right of the curved road are flats and maisonettes; to the left are shops with maisonettes over and various community buildings surrounding an 11-storey point block.



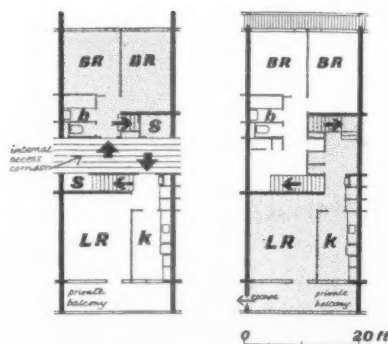
2. PLANNING SCHEMES




Model of the proposed buildings on Barry Island, superimposed on a map of the site showing (left) the buildings in black. The circular structure in the model is the kursaal, adjoining it are shops with lodging houses over and on the extreme right the hotel.



The LCC's Tidey Street neighbourhood unit. Below, right, a model showing the 19-storey point block (London's tallest block of dwellings to date) seen from the east, standing in open ground and surrounded by lower housing units. Below, sketch of the point block, which consists wholly of maisonettes. Right, section through it and plans at adjoining levels showing the crossover planning (the shaded portions belong to the same maisonette).





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from three smaller precinct shopping areas. Car parking and service access is provided at the rear of these areas. It may be possible later to establish an open-air market in the square, which is intended to be a focus for the neighbourhood. The square is dominated by the 11-storey point block, which is set on pilotis to allow freedom of movement at ground level.

BARRY ISLAND DEVELOPMENT: SOUTH WALES

G. A. Jellicoe and Partners

Part of a major landscape design for the whole of the foreshore between the docks entrance and Porthkerry, prepared for the Corporation of Barry. The land is leased by the Corporation to a private developer, and but for the credit squeeze work would have commenced early this year. The first stage comprises a *kursaal* with shopping arcades adjoining. Above the shops are family-run boarding houses. Behind lies a car park for 1,000 cars with garage and car valeting services. In front will lie car tea-gardens, where visitors can be brought refreshment while remaining in their cars. Sometimes as many as 6,000 vehicles and 75,000 people visit Barry Island in a single day. On the higher ground, and embracing magnificent views up and down the Bristol Channel, a first-class hotel spanning the main road, suitable for conferences in the winter, will be built later.

Assistant architect, J. A. Murphy. The scheme has been prepared in association with John Proctor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

NEIGHBOURHOOD UNIT: EAST LONDON

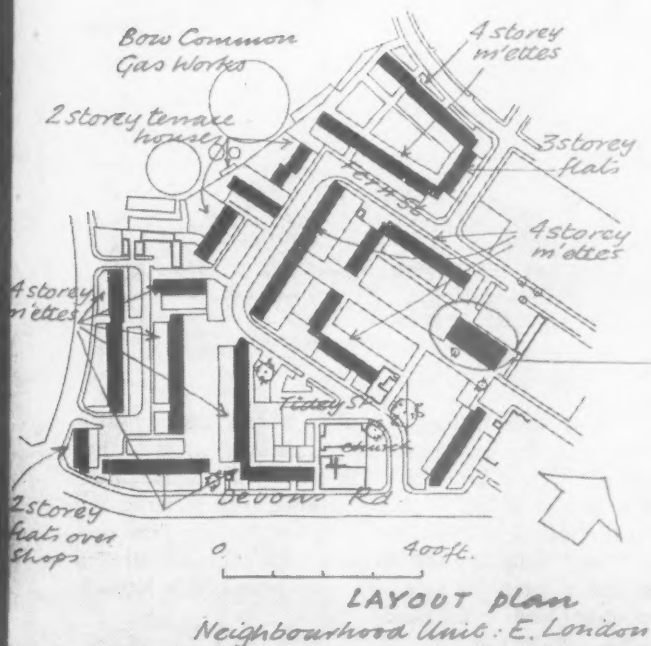
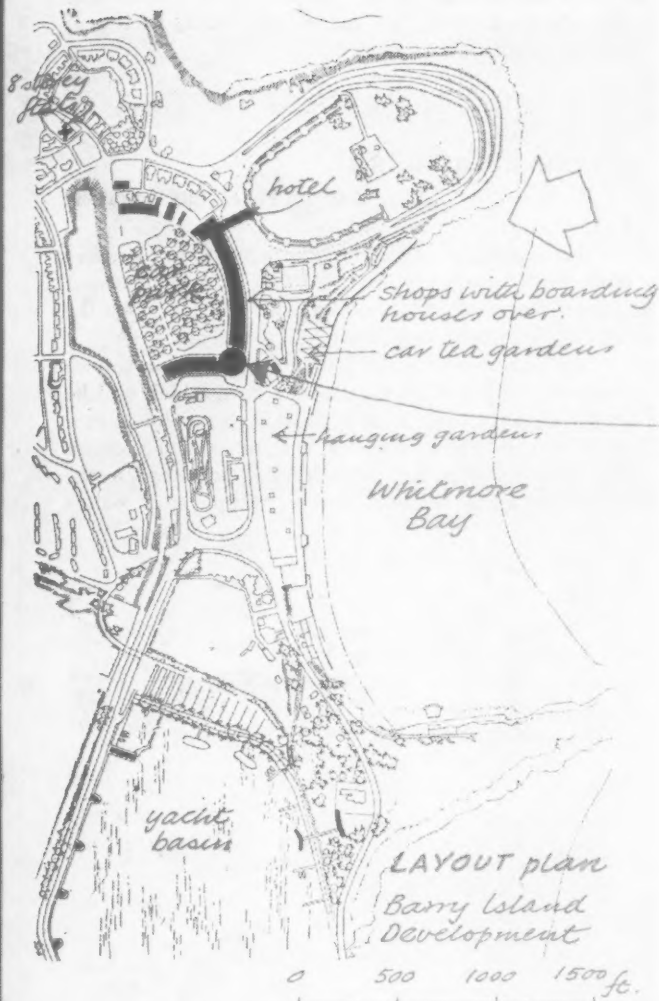
J. L. Martin (Architect to the London County Council)

In Tidey Street, in the eastern part of Neighbourhood 7 of the LCC's Stepney-Poplar Reconstruction Area. It lies immediately north of Lansbury and is bounded by a canal, railway lines and a gasworks. Construction will begin this spring.

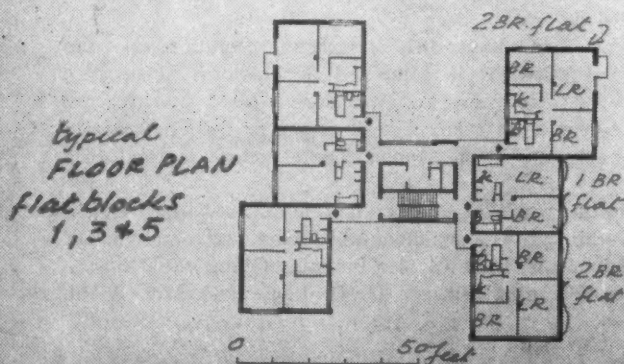
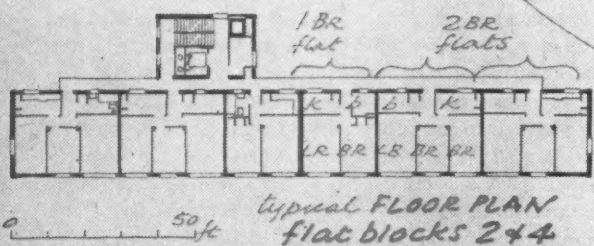
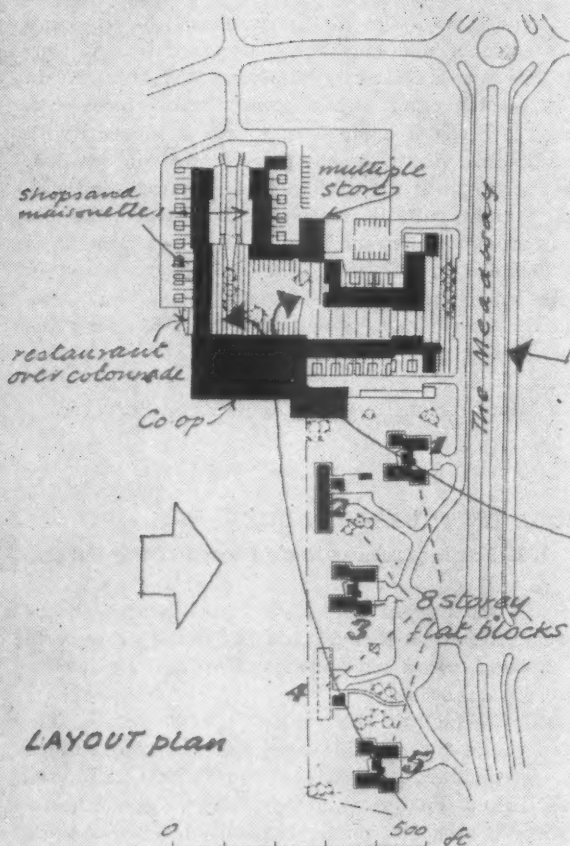
The whole neighbourhood will accommodate 5,500 people. The housing is grouped round three public open spaces which will be linked by smaller spaces within the housing sites to form a continuous park system, itself linked with those in adjoining neighbourhoods. Besides housing, there is a school, a nursery school, shops (the existing shopping centre in Devons Road replanned) and a church (a bombed church already rebuilt). The housing consists of tall blocks in the centre, standing among open spaces, and low blocks, arranged in the form of square and closes, round the edge. The latter face away from the gasworks and other industrial buildings towards the centre. The density is 136 people per acre, to achieve which two blocks of 19 storeys have been planned in the centre, one of which will be built in the first stage, illustrated here. Besides this there are ten 4-storey blocks of maisonnettes, two 3-storey blocks of flats, one 2-storey block of flats and shops and three 2-storey blocks of terrace houses. There are also stores, garages and workshops, and an existing mission settlement and public house have been retained. Nearly half the dwellings have private gardens.

The 19-storey block, in which all living rooms face south, away from the gasworks and railways, is composed of crossover three-room maisonnettes, reached from internal corridors, served by lifts. No noisy rooms are over quiet rooms nor do living or bedrooms adjoin the corridor. The ground floor is open. The structure is reinforced concrete.

The project is the result of close collaboration between the LCC planners and architects. The neighbourhood plan was done by Dr. Martin, assisted by L. W. Lane (Senior Planning Officer), P. Johnson-Marshall (Group Planning Officer), G. C. Logie and Mrs. A. M.



2. PLANNING SOHEMES



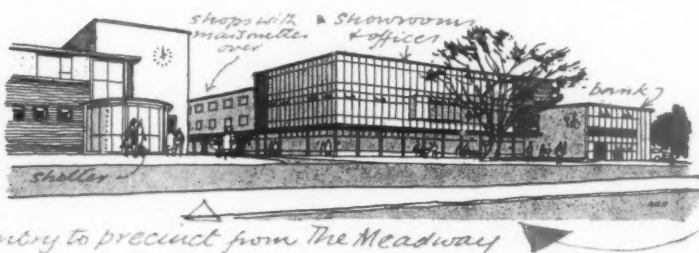
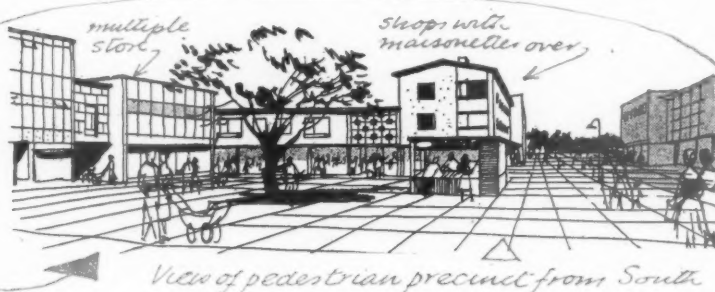
MacEwen. The work will be carried out under Dr. Martin's successor, Mr. Hubert Bennett, assisted by H. J. Whitfield Lewis (principal housing architect), A. W. Cleeve Barr (assistant housing architect) and A. J. M. Tolhurst (architect in charge).

SHOPPING CENTRE: BIRMINGHAM

A. G. Sheppard Fidler (City Architect)

Kents Moat shopping centre, occupying a site of some 5½ acres between two main traffic roads, forms a part of a neighbourhood centre serving an outlying district developed with housing since the war. Work has already begun on the first part of the scheme.

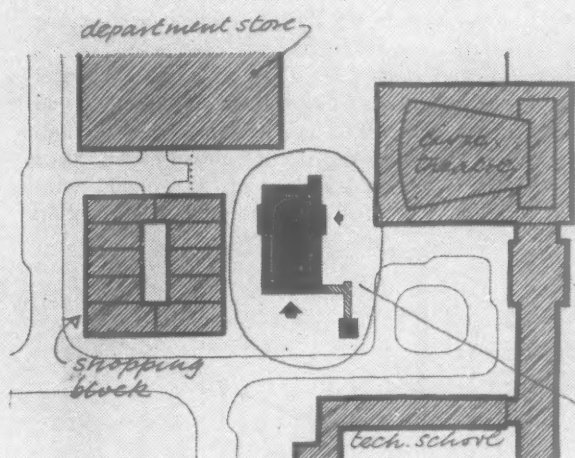
It is planned as an L-shaped pedestrian precinct with rear service roads, and is bounded to the east by a future park, in which will be five 8-storey blocks of flats, and to the west by sites for future public buildings whose parking facilities it will share. In addition to 48 shops with dwellings over and some lettable office space, the centre will accommodate a Co-operative store, a multiple store, offices



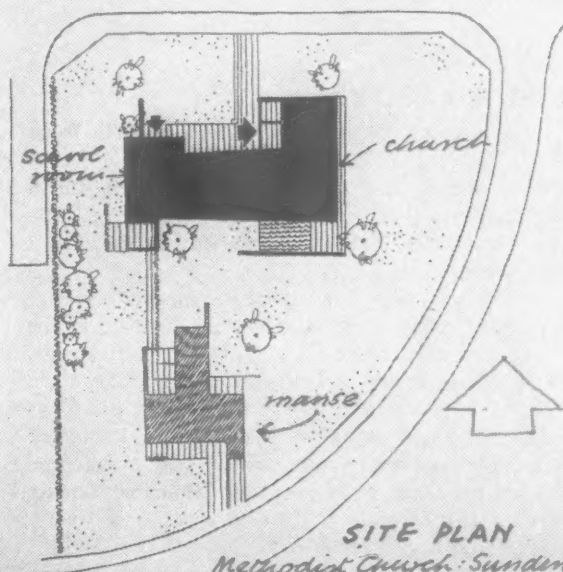
for gas and electricity undertakings, a bank, a library and a restaurant. Most of the shops have private stores and garages, while further lock-up garages are provided for some of the tenants of the dwellings. There are also a public shelter, a shopping kiosk and underground conveniences in the precinct. The natural slope of the site from east to west has been used to terrace the precinct, with staircases linking the two levels and a ramp for shoppers with prams. A colonnade beneath the restaurant leads to the park.

3

CHURCHES



SITE PLAN
Church: Harlow



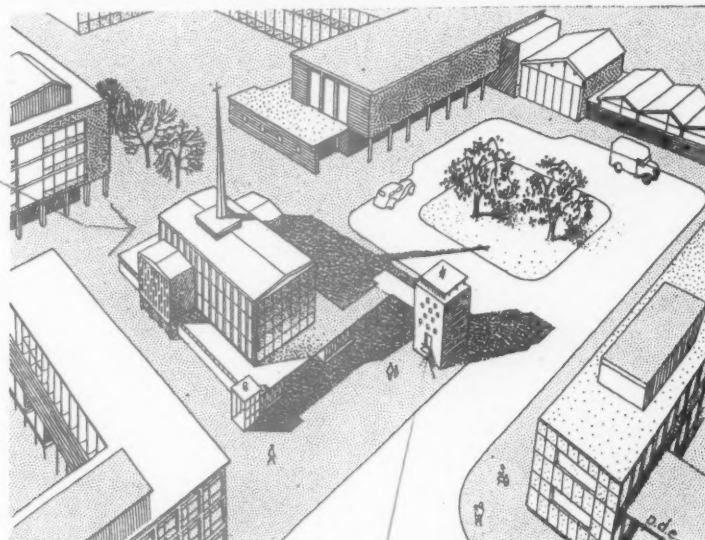
SITE PLAN
Methodist Church: Sunderland

CHURCH: HARLOW

Humphrys and Hurst

In the town centre at Harlow new town, occupying one side of a formal square of urban character, adjoining the municipal buildings, the shopping centre and the college of further education. Work will be started in the autumn of this year.

As some of the adjoining buildings will be high, no attempt has been made to compete in scale with them. The church seats 450.



There is a low, detached bell tower in which will be hung a peal of bells from a destroyed church. A slender flèche will mark the position of the church from a distance.

Construction is mainly of very dark grey facing bricks, with reinforced concrete flat roofs and nave columns. A reinforced concrete ring beam at eaves level ties the tops of the brick piers. Windows have precast concrete tracery. Internally the church will be white and brightly lit, having a coloured ceiling and a painting on the east wall.

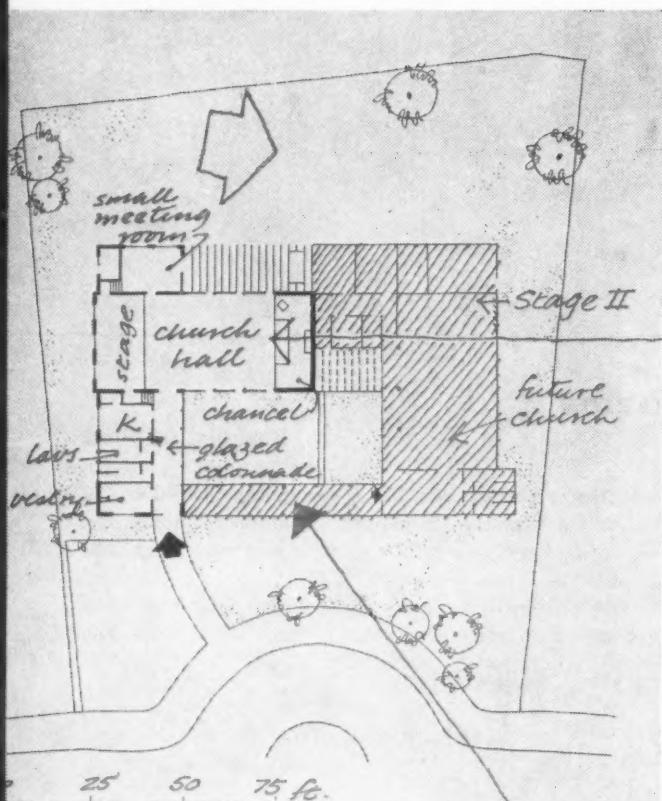
METHODIST CHURCH: SUNDERLAND

S. W. Milburn and Partners

To replace, upon a new site, a church destroyed during the war. The site is a prominent one, in the centre of a new housing scheme. Car parking will be provided for on the site. It is hoped to start building this year.

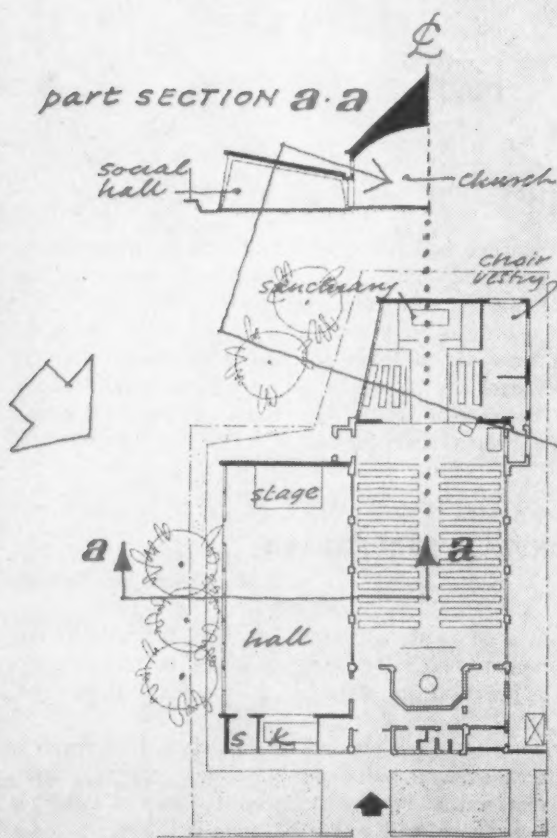
The building, which seats 200, is planned to be used for three separate purposes: as a church, a church-hall and a Sunday-school. For church-hall purposes the seats will be reversed to face the stage and a curtain drawn across the sanctuary, and when the main hall is used for a

3. CHURCHES



FLOOR PLAN
Methodist Church: Stoke Mandeville

part SECTION a-a



FLOOR PLAN a-a
Church: Tolworth

Sunday-school it will be divided into two almost equal parts by a folding partition. The structure consists of a reinforced concrete frame with brick infilling panels and glazed curtain walling.

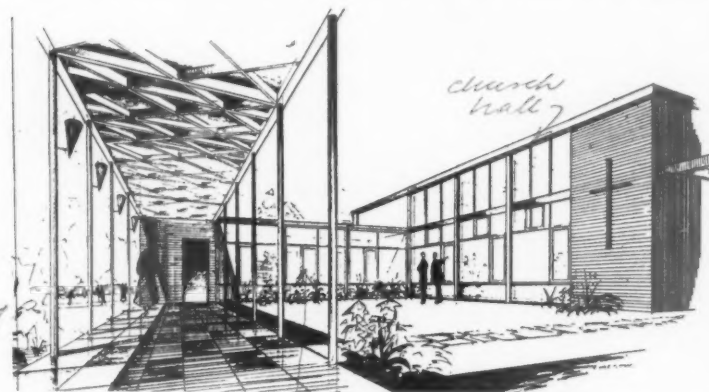
Assistant architect for design, Geoffrey Hutchinson. Model maker, Denis Wilkinson.

METHODIST CHURCH: STOKE MANDEVILLE, BUCKS

Edward D. Mills and Partners

On a level site in a small local authority housing estate near Aylesbury. The first stage, which will begin forthwith and should be completed by September, is a building for use both for worship and for social purposes. A separate church will be built later, leaving the first building to be used for Sunday-school and weekday activities.

The first multi-purpose hall seats 130 people and has a chancel recess which can be closed off by a folding screen. At the other end is a stage, and the chairs are reversed to face this way when the hall is used for social purposes. The stage can also be closed off and used as a small meeting-room, or furnished with chairs to provide extra seating for the church. Alongside it is another small meeting-room



which can also be used as a dressing-room. The entrance takes the form of a glazed colonnade, which can be used as a refreshment room. Adjoining it are cloakrooms, a kitchen and a minister's vestry which can also be used as a classroom.

Construction consists of load-bearing brick cavity walls and a flat timber roof finished internally with acoustic tiles. The large span beams are of glued laminated timber.

Quantity surveyor, Leslie W. Clark.

CHURCH: TOLWORTH, SURREY

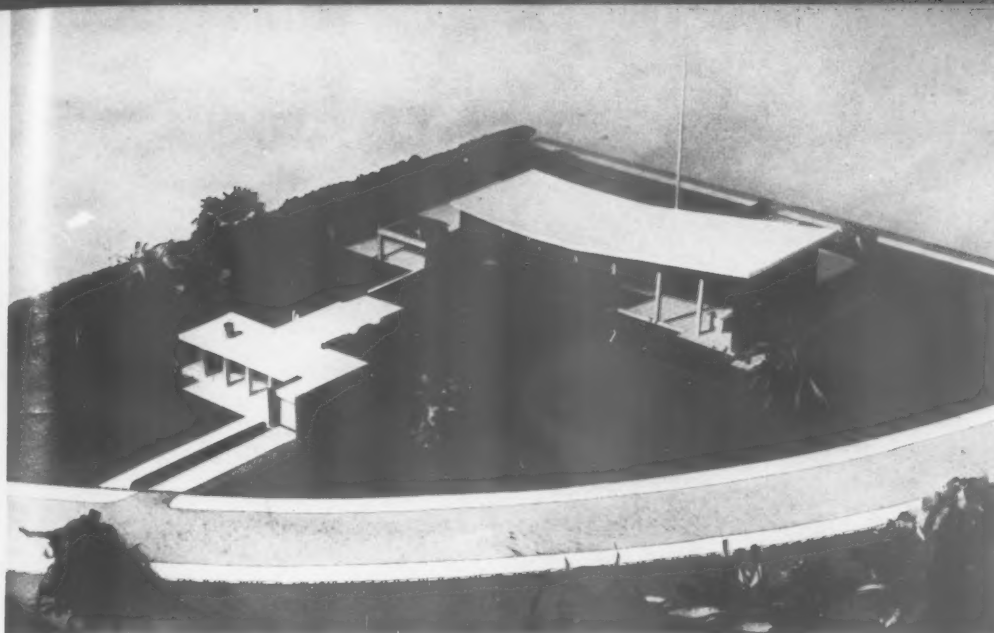
Kenneth Wood

A group, consisting of church, hall and vestries on a small site in a built-up suburban area, incorporating some existing buildings. The site has gardens on three sides and trees close to one boundary. Building will begin in the spring.

The church, seating 250, is planned immediately alongside the social hall, which has a one-pitch roof, allowing clerestory lighting to the church. Each building also has full-height glazing on its free side, and the hall has roof lighting. Access to both church and hall is from an entrance hall leading to the cloakrooms and minister's room.

Construction consists of load-bearing brick end walls, laminated portal frames and timber trough roofing units covered with aluminium. The triangular arch on the main elevation is of laminated timber, pin-jointed at the feet.

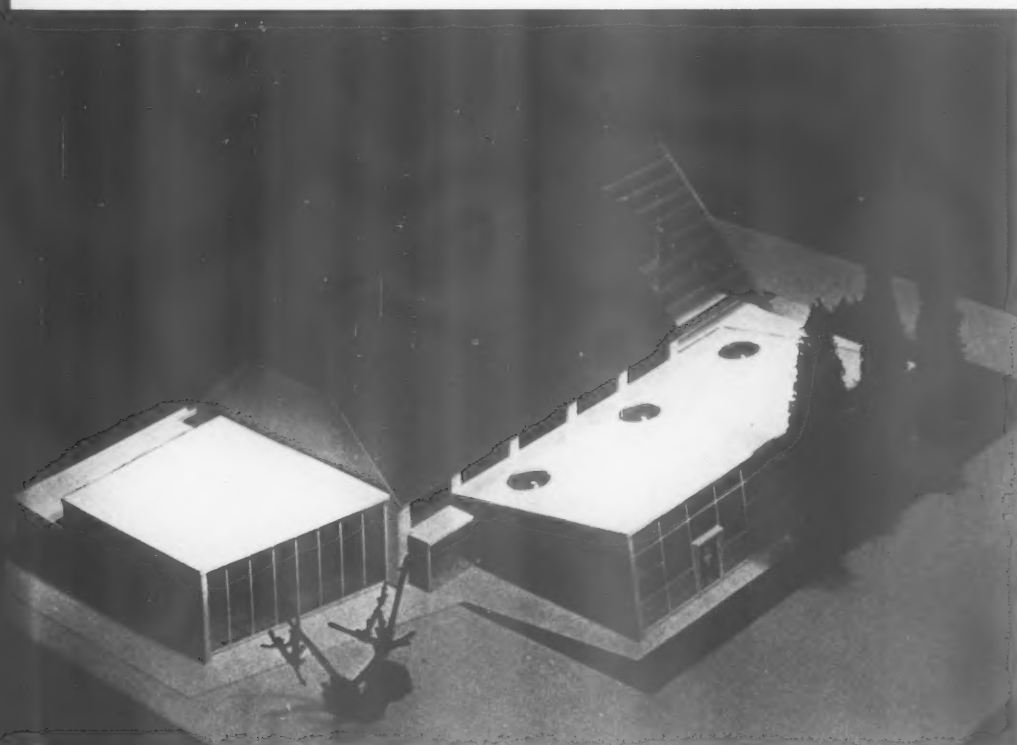
Quantity surveyor, Donald A. Sawyer.



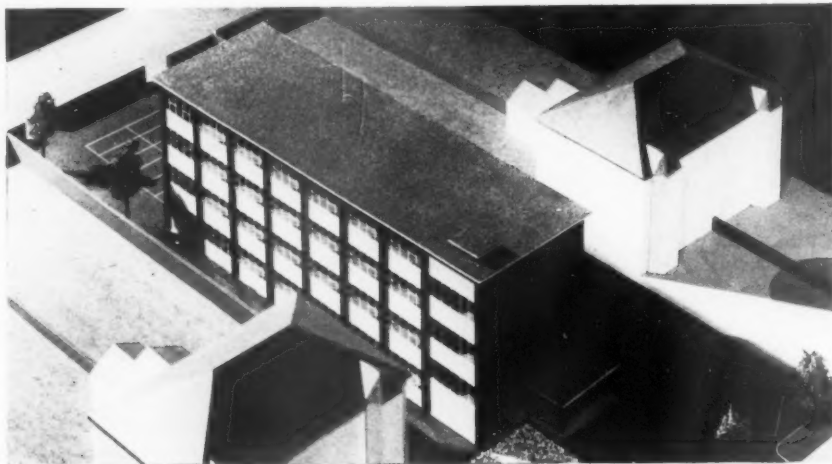
Methodist church at Sunderland by S. W. Milburn & Partners: above, the group formed by the church and (on the left) the manse. Right, the church from the far side.



Below, church at Totworth, with social hall—the right-hand building in the picture—alongside it.



4 OFFICE BUILDINGS

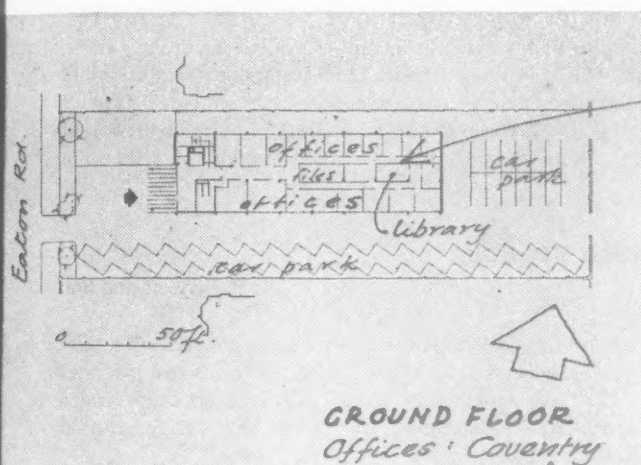


Offices at Coventry, set between existing buildings and reached from a road at either end.



Below, Electricity Board offices at Bethnal Green. The ground floor is extended on the left to provide stores and workshops.

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OFFICES: COVENTRY

W. S. Hattrell and Partners

A four-storey office building for professional firms, in Eaton Road, adjoining the new station development on one of its approach roads. Work is expected to start shortly.

There is a rear access road to the east, and generous car-parking space on the site. Each floor will comprise a self-contained suite with lavatory accommodation. The building is designed on a 3-ft. module so that, with over-all ceiling heating and demountable partitions, office layouts are easily interchangeable.

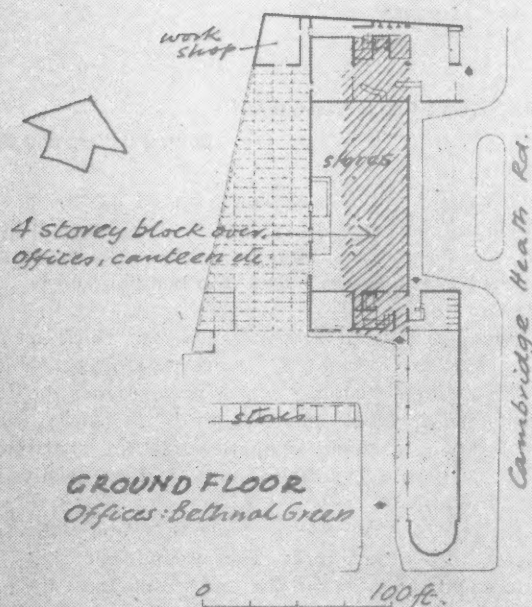
The building is of *in-situ* reinforced concrete frame construction. Reinforced concrete upstand beams, treated with cement paint, form the wall panels below cill level on each floor. The two end walls are of facing bricks. Internal partitioning is of timber framing, the panels being plywood faced with reed infilling, giving high sound insulation. Heating is by perforated acoustic ceiling panels.

OFFICES: BETHNAL GREEN

L. K. Watson and H. J. Coates

For the London Electricity Board whose staff, since the Board took over, from different undertakings, the responsibility of distributing electricity in the London area, are still dispersed in the old buildings. This building will concentrate many of them into one office and also provide stores and workshops. Building is ready to start but the work has been held up by the credit squeeze.

The building is planned on a 40-in. module, a subdivision of the 20-ft. spacing of the structural columns. The module is reflected in the window glazing and the cladding of the elevations, which consists of square concrete slabs cast into a flat diamond shape, coloured alternately pale green and silver-grey. The main elevation is largely taken up by a projecting window lighting three floors of offices, and a canteen and kitchen on the top floor. The window is aluminium and the panels between floors are filled with coloured reinforced glass, pale blue and pale green. The general structure is a precast concrete frame. There is electric floor-heating throughout.



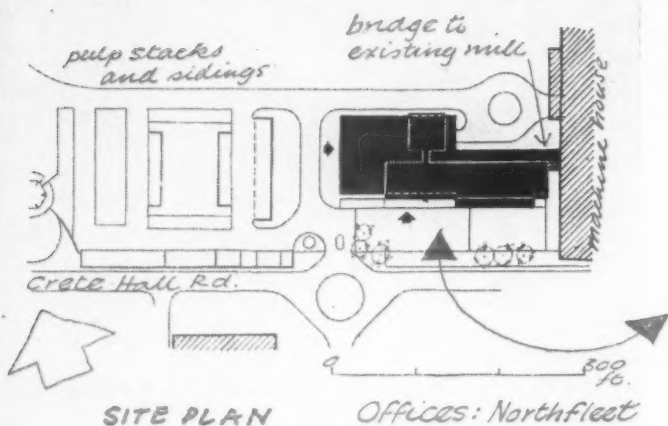
OFFICES: NORTHFLEET

Farmer and Dark

For the Thames Division of the Bowater Pulp and Paper Corporation, adjoining the Corporation's new paper mill. Construction has just begun.

A rectangular three-storey block straddles a single-storey block of a larger ground area. The main block has a 40-in. planning module, offset by 10 in. from a 40-in. structural module. This allows internal partitions to be placed away from stanchions and provides

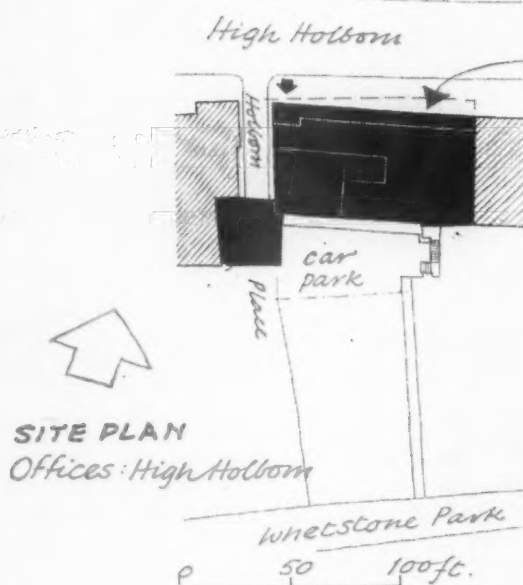
4. OFFICE BUILDINGS



a clear 7½ in. space between the outer face of the stanchions and the inner face of the cladding, which is occupied by heating units up to cill level, service runs (which are made accessible for maintenance) and venetian blind or curtain boxes at ceiling level. The structure is steel framed with welded angle brackets to



support the curtain walls. Opening lights are sliding top-hung sashes, with transoms and mullions encased in rectangular stainless steel cover strips. Spandrel panels are composite with an outer face of coloured plate glass. Elsewhere walls are faced with lightweight cladding blocks faced with white Italian vitreous mosaic.



OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN

T. P. Bennett and Son

For the Pearl Assurance Company. The building consists of a sub-basement, basement, ground floor and seven upper floors and provides approximately 20,900 sq. ft. of office space, with lock-up shops and a pub at ground-floor level. Work began a year ago and will finish next autumn.

The frame is of reinforced concrete and, in the main, the floors are of hollow-pot construction spanning between centrally positioned longitudinal beams and edge beams. Front and side elevations are faced with Portland stone with polished grey granite at ground-floor level. The rear elevation is faced partly with Portland stone and partly with light-coloured facing bricks and artificial stone. External cills and copings are of slate.

Quantity surveyor, Gardiner and Theobald.

OFFICES AND SHOPS: BIRMINGHAM

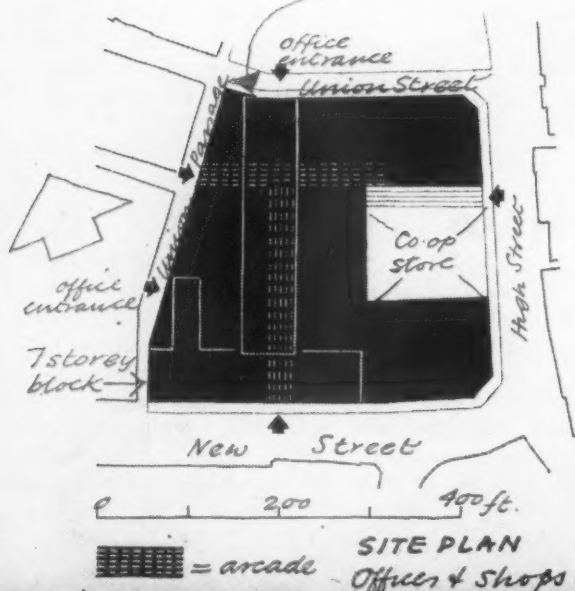
Cotton, Ballard and Blow

On a site between New Street and Union Street, largely cleared by war-time bombing. The basement, ground, first and second floors are occupied by shops and the 12-storey block and the upper part of the 7-storey New Street block by offices. The building will be completed late this year.

The plan includes pedestrian shopping arcades, which were a feature of the previous development of the same site. Goods vehicles will enter the site through a subway which passes under the High Street to link with the proposed inner ring road. The subway circulates within the building at sub-basement level (about 40 ft. below ground), where there are loading docks from which goods lifts rise to the shops, etc.

The main structure is a reinforced concrete frame with solid reinforced concrete floors and roofs. The ground-floor shops are separated by granite pilasters. On the first and second floors the main facing material is Portland stone. The upper floors have aluminium curtain-walling with infill of plastic panels.

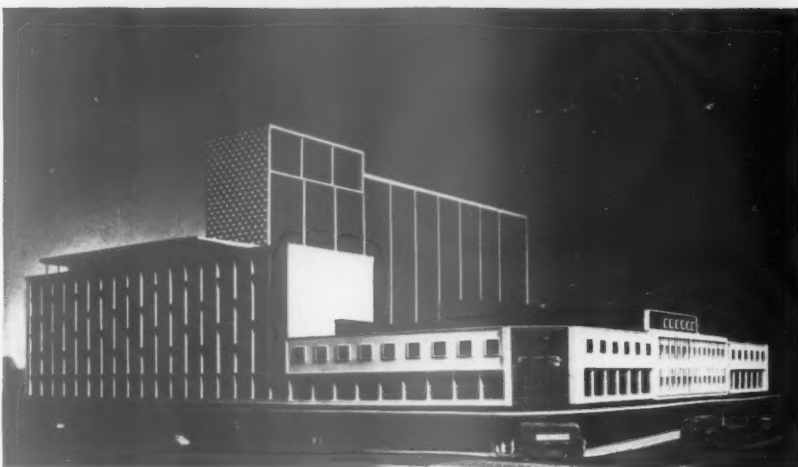
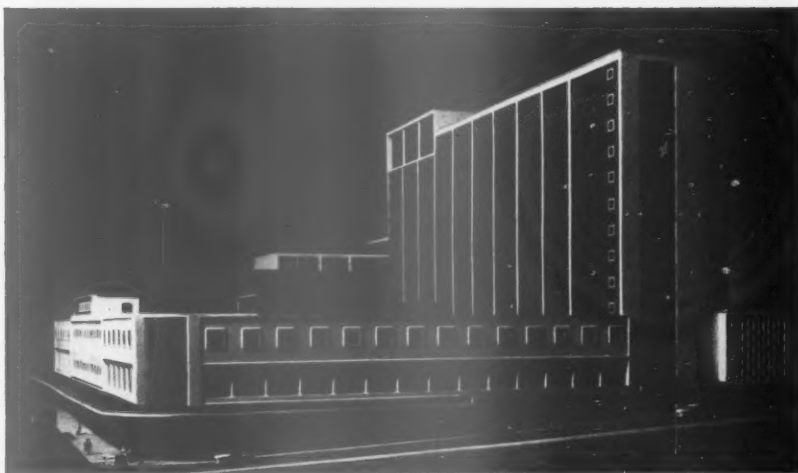
Architect in charge, C. A. Blow. Chief assistant architect, D. L. Field. Consulting architects, T. P. Bennett and Son. Structural engineer, W. V. Zinn. Heating, lighting and ventilating engineer, E. A. Couzens. Drainage consultants, Donald Rudd and Partners. Quantity surveyor, Oswald A. Wainwright.



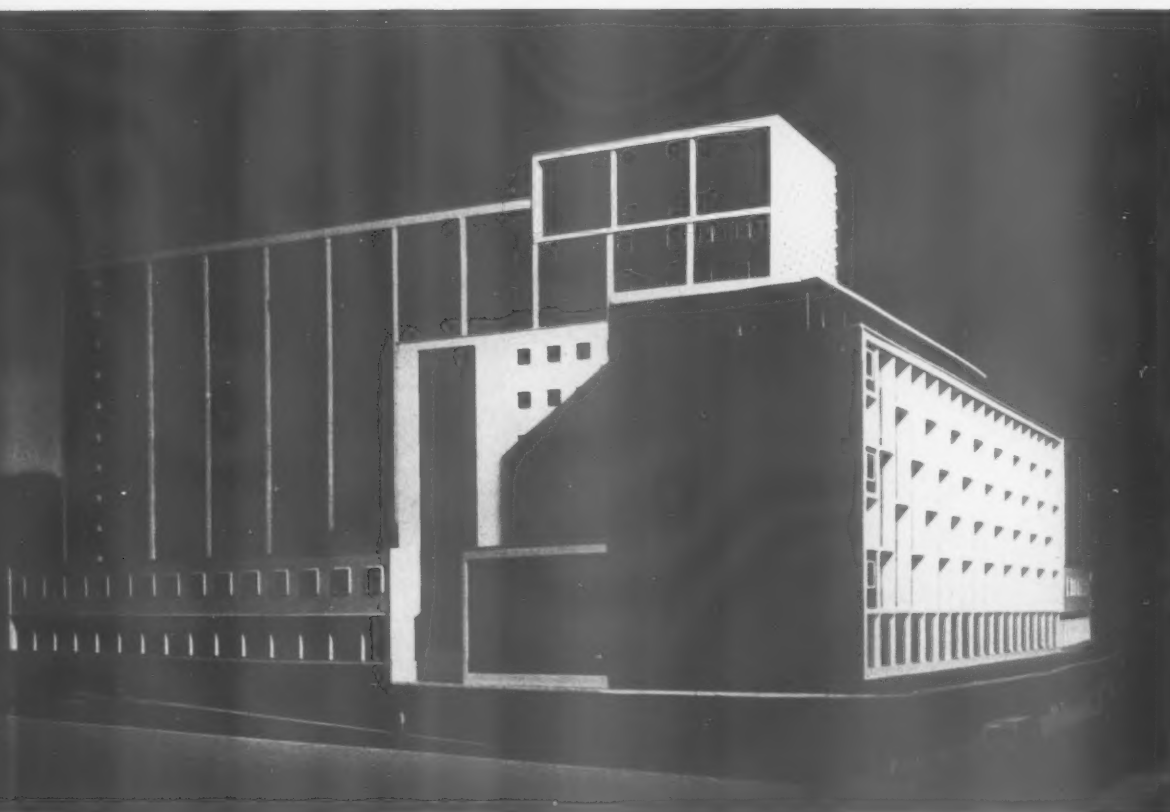
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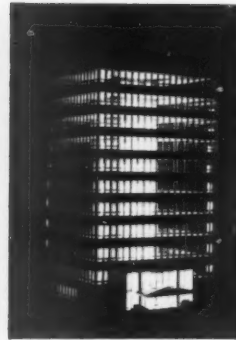
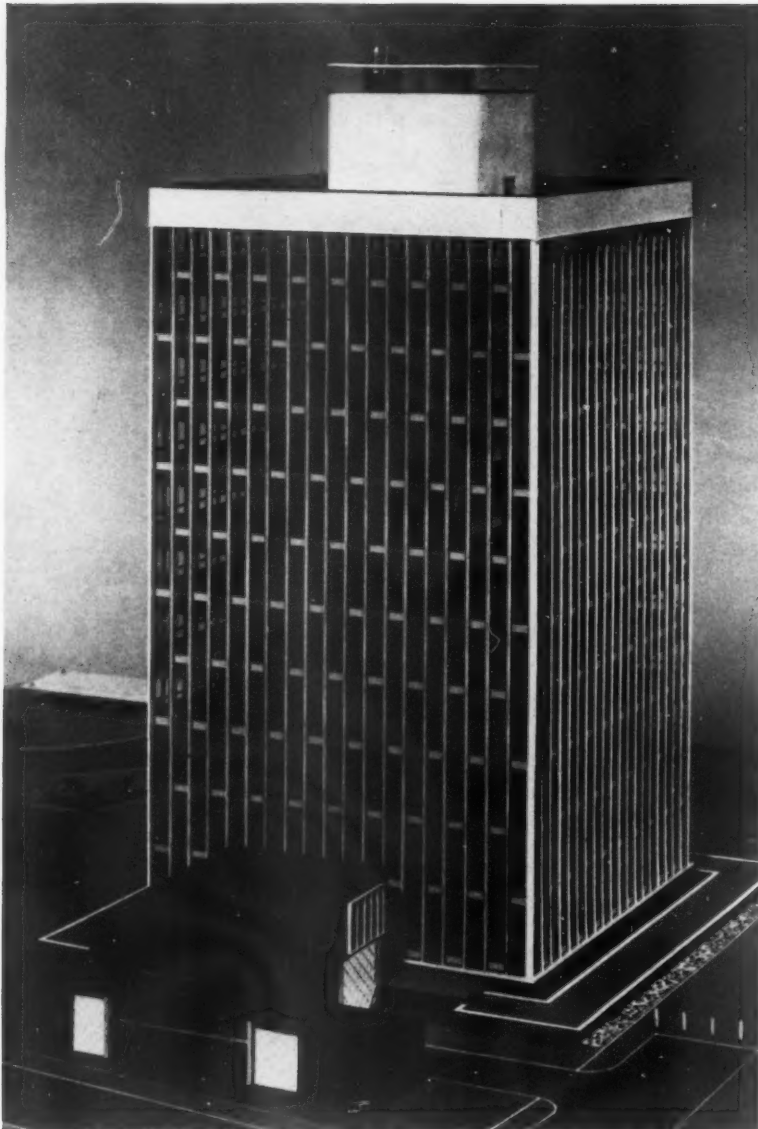
Above, view from the street of the offices in High Holborn for the Pearl Assurance Co.



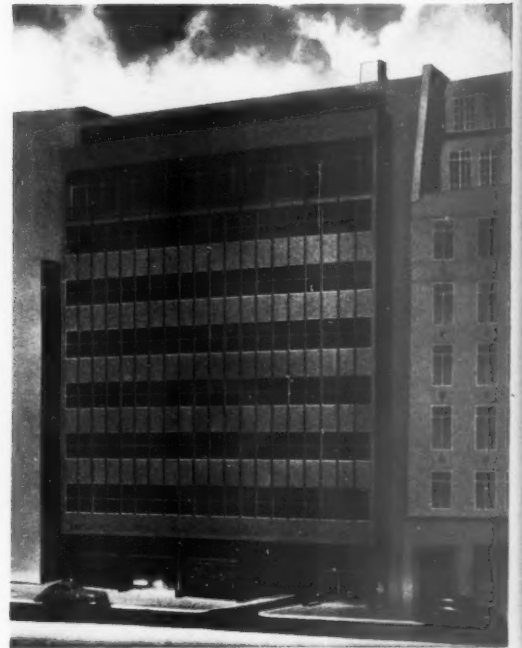
Three views of the Birmingham office building (with shops occupying the lower part) on a site known as the 'big top'—see also the cover of this issue. Top, the north side from Union Street with High Street on the left. Both streets are lined with shops. Above, the New Street side. The left-hand block and the high block behind contain offices. Left, the other side of the high block, seen from the west.



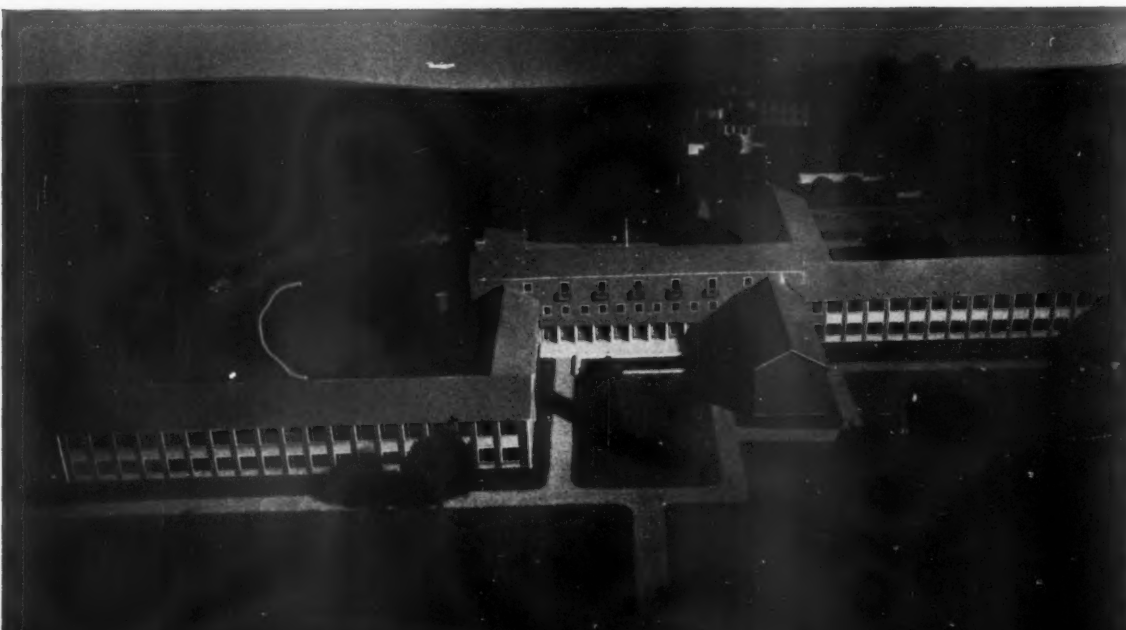
4. OFFICE BUILDINGS



Left, 10-storey office building at Ipswich: day and night views, the latter taken from the entrance side.



Street frontage of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Gracechurch Street, with offices above.

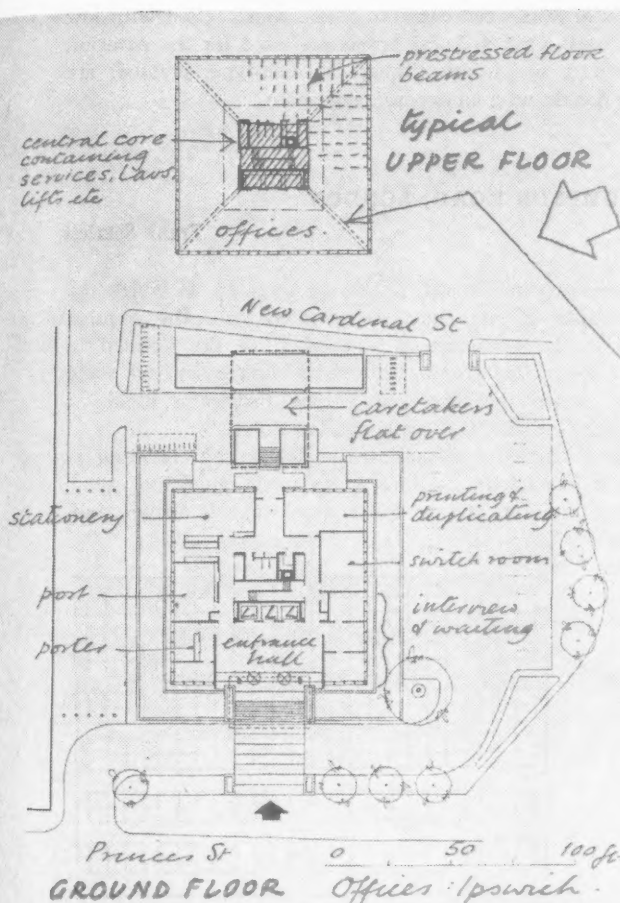


Left, offices at Dorking, seen from the west. Beyond the new buildings is the existing house in the grounds of which they stand.



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OFFICES: IPSWICH

Johns, Slater and Haward

In Princes Street, in the lower part of the town close to the river—a ten-storey building for Messrs. Fisons, providing approximately 40,000 sq. ft. of office space. Construction was due to begin in April but has been postponed owing to the credit squeeze.

The building is 76 ft. square, with offices taking up the whole perimeter to give maximum daylight and view, circulation and services occupying the core. Canteens, kitchen, conference room and boardroom are on the top floor, and above that is a plant-house and observation platform.

There is an external wall-frame of precast concrete, on a 4-ft. module, and at each corner of the building a diagonal beam spans 34 ft. from this frame to the central core, which is of *in-situ* concrete and acts as a wind brace to the building. Prestressed floor beams span between the outer walls of the core and the external frame. Hardwood window units are set in the external frame and separated by glass panels. The vertical ribs are faced with reconstructed stone. The building is fully air-conditioned.

Structural engineer, F. J. Samuely. Mechanical and electrical engineers, A. H. Barker and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Caston and Porritt. Model maker, T. Hackett.

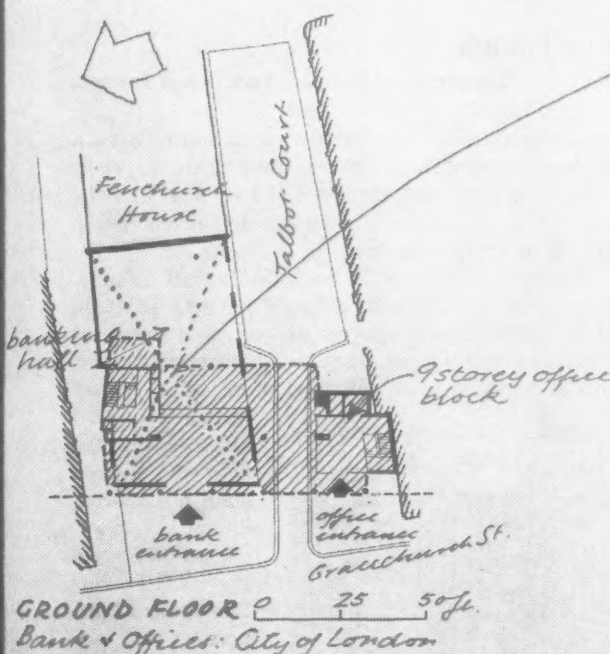
BANK AND OFFICES: CITY OF LONDON

Playne and Lacey

For the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, on a closely built-up site at the southern end of Gracechurch Street. Work will begin this summer.

The permitted plot ratio was 5:1, and a road-widening scheme necessitated setting back the frontage line by 15 ft. The form of building chosen was a rectangular tower of offices, rising to nine storeys, with the ground and first floors, used for banking, occupying a wider area. As some of the offices will be separately let, there are two entrances and two lifts at opposite ends of the building.

The structure is a reinforced concrete frame with grey granite facing and aluminium windows.



OFFICES: DORKING

Easton and Robertson

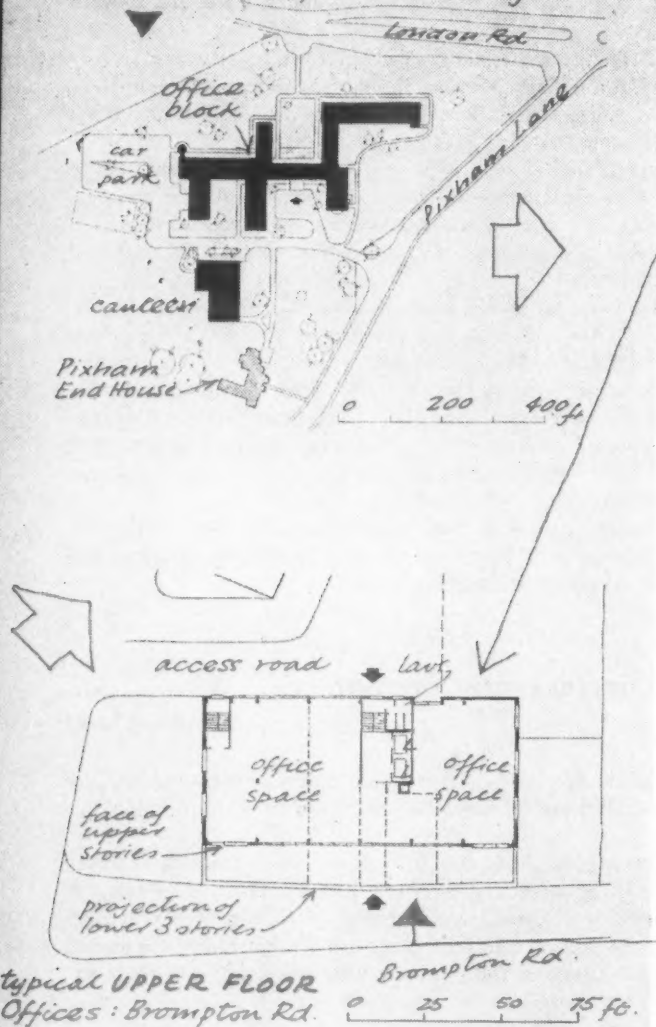
For The Friends Provident and Century Life Office, to accommodate those departments which can function away from the head office in the City. The site is on the east side of the London Road near Dorking North station, and it is overlooked by Boxhill. Work has begun and is due for completion next August.

The plan consists of a series of open-plan offices, in the American manner, for the various departments, each in the form of a separate wing, 40 ft. wide, lit on both sides. Inside, each wing is divided by a row of eccentrically placed columns into a 'nave' 30 ft. wide, and an 'aisle' 10 ft. wide. The latter accommodates small semi-enclosed offices.

Each wing is two storeys in height, a maximum asked for by the planning authority. Owing to the fall of the ground, there are in some cases lower ground floors in addition, and the centre block has a second floor which houses the directors' room and some of the senior executives. A canteen block, capable of later extension, is placed separate from the office building, and related in its design to an existing house: Pixham End House, which has well laid out and planted gardens.

4. OFFICE BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN Offices: Dorking



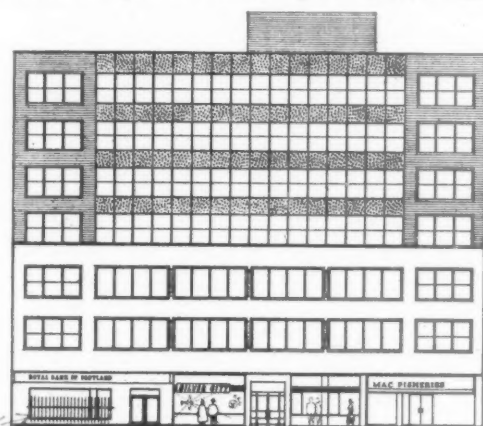
The building is of reinforced concrete frame construction with low pitched copper covered roofs. Local bricks are used for the exterior. Below the windows, which are timber Swedish-type, pivoted, are precast concrete panels, with an exposed aggregate.

OFFICES: BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON

Frank Scarlett

Part of the reconstruction of the Knightsbridge area, in which the owners of a number of sites have co-operated with the London County Council in the exchange of land to allow the Council to replan the street layout. The frontage of the building is set back some 18 ft. from the present building line of the Brompton Road; it replaces the present Nos. 58a-64. Work began last July.

Structure is steel framed with hollow-tile floors. The elevation to Brompton Road is faced with Portland stone up to third-floor level, and artificial stone mullions and precast concrete panels above. Main and flank elevations have silver-grey facing bricks. All windows have unpainted anodized aluminium frames.



OFFICES: CITY OF LONDON

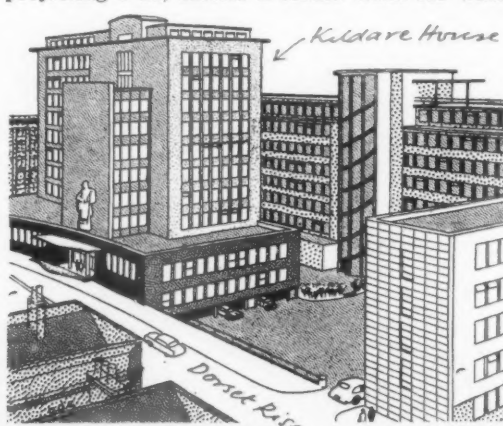
Trehearne and Norman, Preston and Partners

Known as Kildare House, this is a cruciform block, rising from a 2-storey rectangular base, situated in the angle formed by two previous blocks by the same architects: St. Bridget's House and Conway House, built 1951-55. It is linked to the former by a footbridge. Kildare House is due for completion in April.

Construction is reinforced concrete, with brick cavity-wall infilling. Facing is glazed tiling up to first-floor level and gold and grey quartzite slabs above, except for the concave walling on the entrance (western) front, facing Dorset Rise, which is Portland stone. A concrete cornice, projecting 5 ft., carries a cradle track for window cleaning. A staff

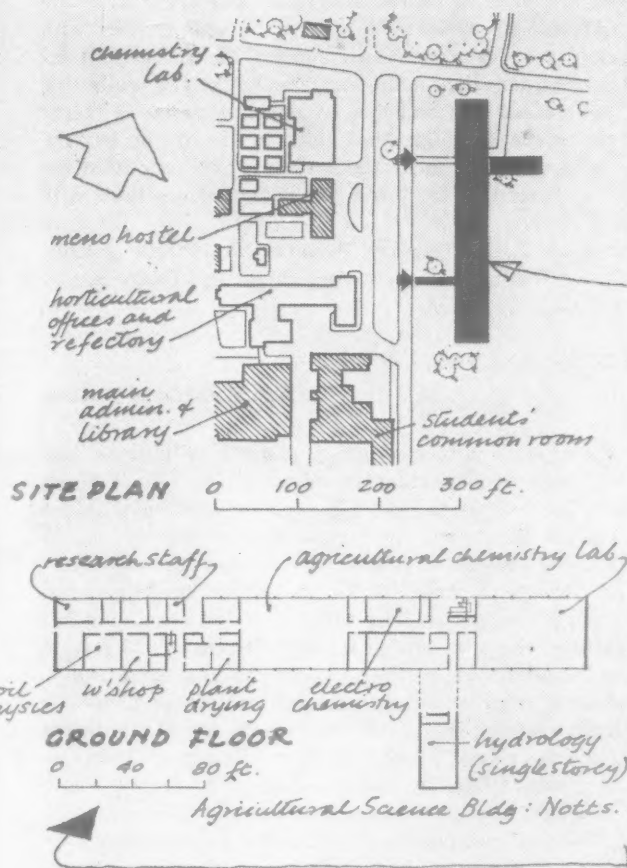
restaurant and kitchens, in the lower ground floor, are air-conditioned.

Consulting engineers, R. Travers Morgan and Partners.



5

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS



AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE BUILDING: NOTTINGHAM

Basil Spence and Partners

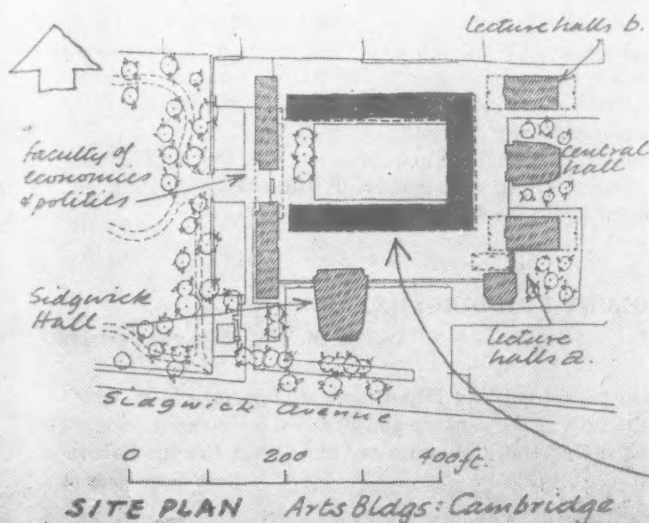
A rectangular three-storey block, housing the departments of Agricultural Chemistry (ground and first floors), Agricultural Botany and Zoology (second and third floors), Animal Physiology (south end of second floor) and Crop Husbandry (south end of ground floor), with a single-storey wing for the Hydrology department. Construction will begin in March.

The main block runs north to south, parallel to an existing road. A covered way leads to the research entrance on the south side. An asymmetrically placed corridor gives large rooms (mostly laboratories) on the north side and smaller rooms (such as professorial and staff rooms) on the south. The planning module is 5 ft. Animal houses are on the roof in the centre of the main block. There are two main side entrances, each with a staircase close by, and minor entrances direct from the farm to the plant- and soil-preparation and grinding rooms (designed to isolate dirty activities), and to the crop husbandry department (in the east end wall); also a service entrance.

The main structure is a reinforced concrete frame with central spine wall and precast, prestressed floor beams. End walls are concrete. Cladding is of standard steel window units with precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate between. The Hydrology block is of precast beam construction with brick side walls. Roof structures are of lightweight concrete blocks with timber facing.



view from East

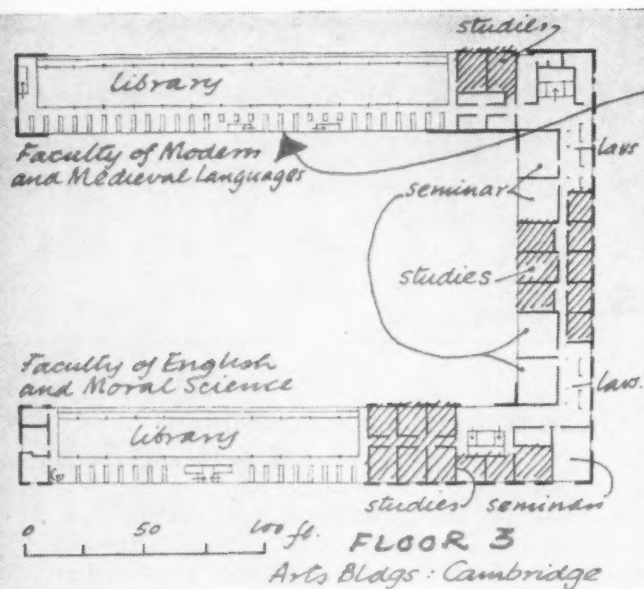


ARTS BUILDINGS: CAMBRIDGE

Hugh Casson and Neville Conder

On the Sidgwick Avenue site (see the AR Preview number, January, 1955, in which the development plan prepared for the University was illustrated). Construction of the first lecture hall building and the district heating station will begin this year. It is hoped to start the Faculty building (illustrated overleaf) in 1959.

5. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS



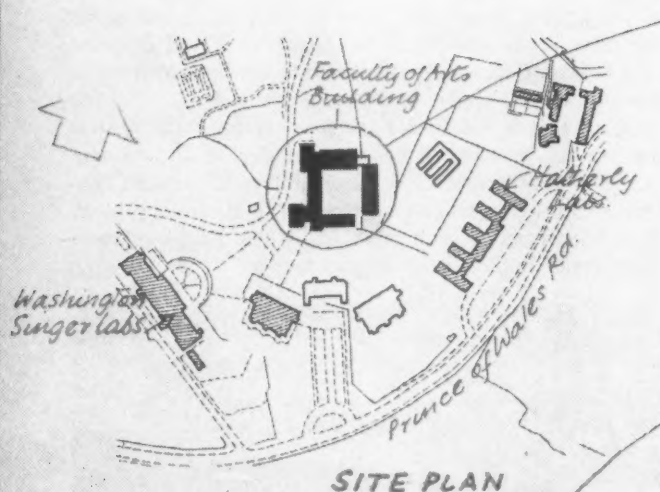
The Faculty building provides eleven seminar rooms, 40 study offices and a lecturers' common-room in addition to the requirements of the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages (in the north wing) and the Faculties of English and Moral Science (housed together in the south wing). To allow flexibility in use, floor levels are constant and some of the study offices have been placed around and within the libraries so that they can later be incorporated. The building is raised on columns to open up the rear of the site to the eye in the later stages of the plan. The structure comprises a raised deck supported on large columns 36 ft. apart, on which is a three-level superstructure. The upper three floors are frequently cut away to make double-height rooms, and all the libraries are designed to reveal the full height of the building, through three levels.

The main structure at low level is of bush-hammered reinforced concrete, ribbed and coffered on the underside. The upper structure consists of load-bearing perimeter walls faced in natural stone with internal ranges of steel columns. These support the floors centrally and the steel roof girders that cantilever from them. The walls stop short of the cantilevered roof and their coping line varies in height according to the needs for high level light in the rooms beyond. The resultant strip windows under the eaves are set back from the building face, as opposed to the lower windows that are flush with the wall surface.

Quantity surveyors, A. S. Wilson and Partners. Structural engineers, Jenkins and Potter. Heating engineers, A. J. Smith and Partners.

ARTS BUILDING: EXETER

William Holford and Partners



The first building of a projected group planned within the half circle of existing university buildings fronting on to Prince of Wales Road. The site is the point of the ridge, immediately behind a chapel designed by Vincent Harris and now under construction, which terminates the axis of the Memorial Avenue. Work began last autumn.

The building consists of three blocks, the largest of which runs approximately north and south along the line of the ridge, and has a view westwards of the hills beyond the city. It contains 66 private rooms for the teaching staff of the Arts faculty. At right angles, extending eastwards from it, is a lower block containing 13 lecture and seminar rooms, seating from 20 to 50 students. Parallel with the staff block, on the far side of a quadrangle, is a two-storey block to house the departments of Geology and Geography. The fourth (south) side of the quadrangle is partially enclosed by a single-storey students' common-room. The staff common-room occupies a corresponding position on the west front of the staff block and has a large window facing the view. Between the staff common-room and the lecture theatre at the north end of the same block is a terrace, screened by a pergola, which forms the main entrance to the building.

All blocks are of reinforced concrete framed construction, and have a base of rough red-grey Westleigh stone. The walls of the staff block and the end walls of the other blocks are of 2-in. hand-made Sussex bricks. The lecture room and geology-geography blocks are faced with Portland stone and tile panels.

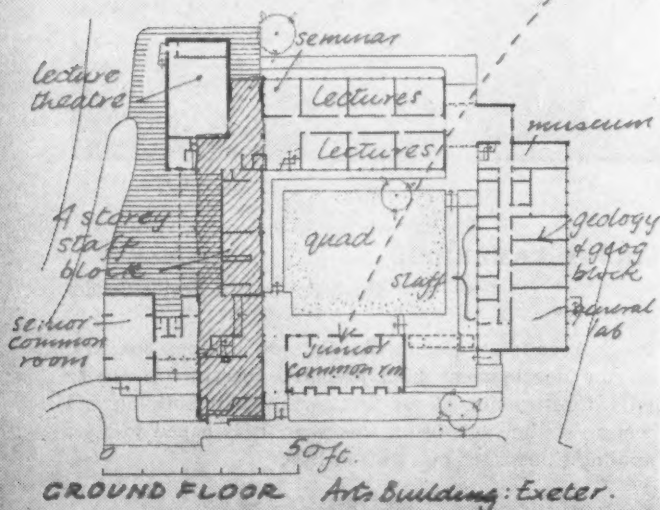
Quantity surveyors, Gardiner and Theobald. Structural engineer, Frederick J. Brand. Electrical engineer, T. Dunwoody. Heating and ventilating engineers, C. Mackechnie Jarvis and Partners.

PHARMACOLOGY BUILDING: OXFORD

Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners

An extension to the existing Department of Pharmacology, which was built at the turn of the century and lies in the University science area between the University Museum and the Dyson Perrins Laboratory.

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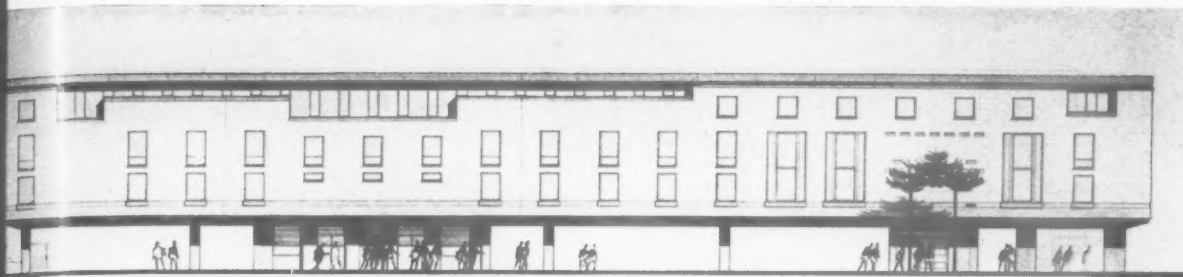
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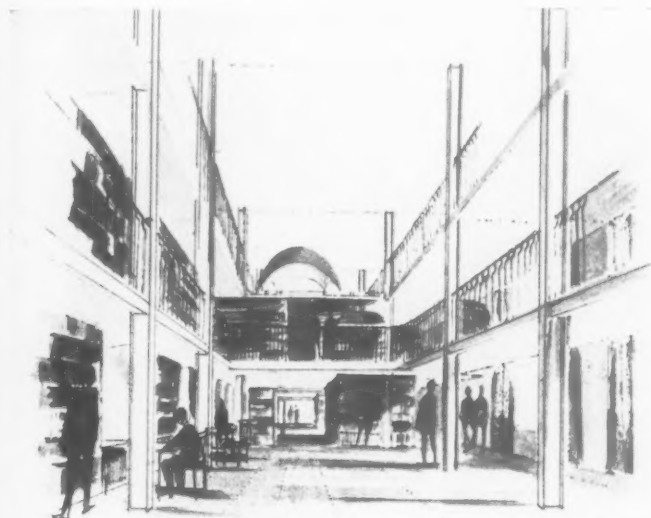
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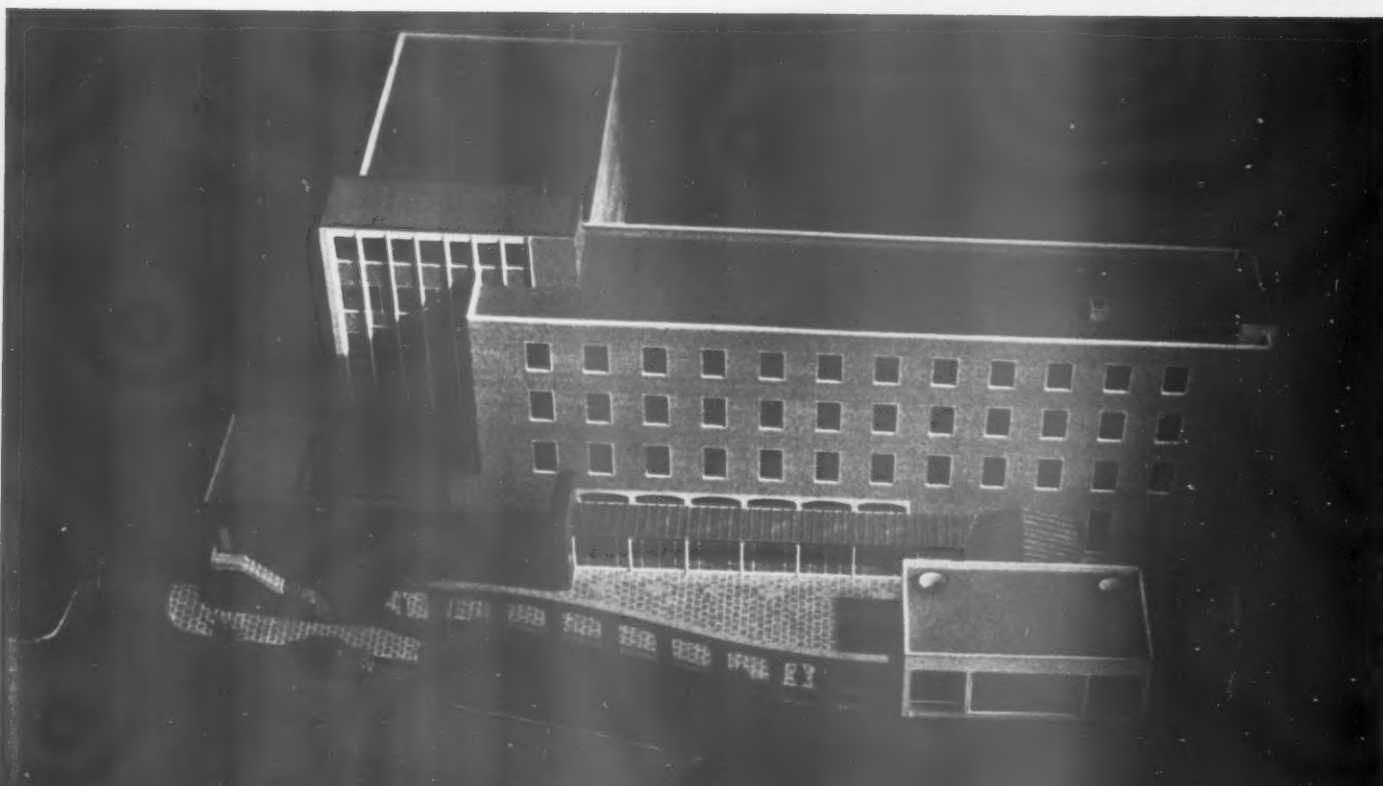
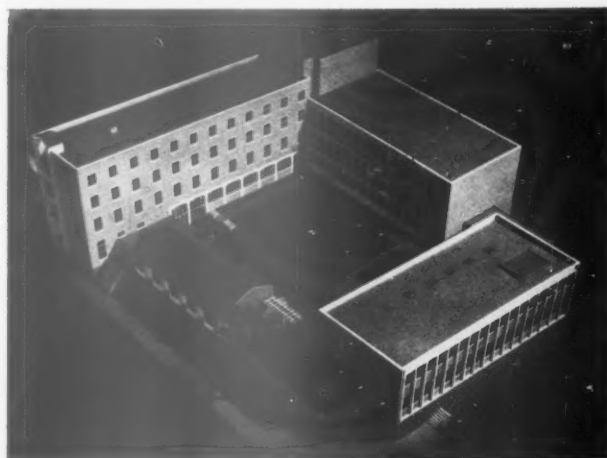
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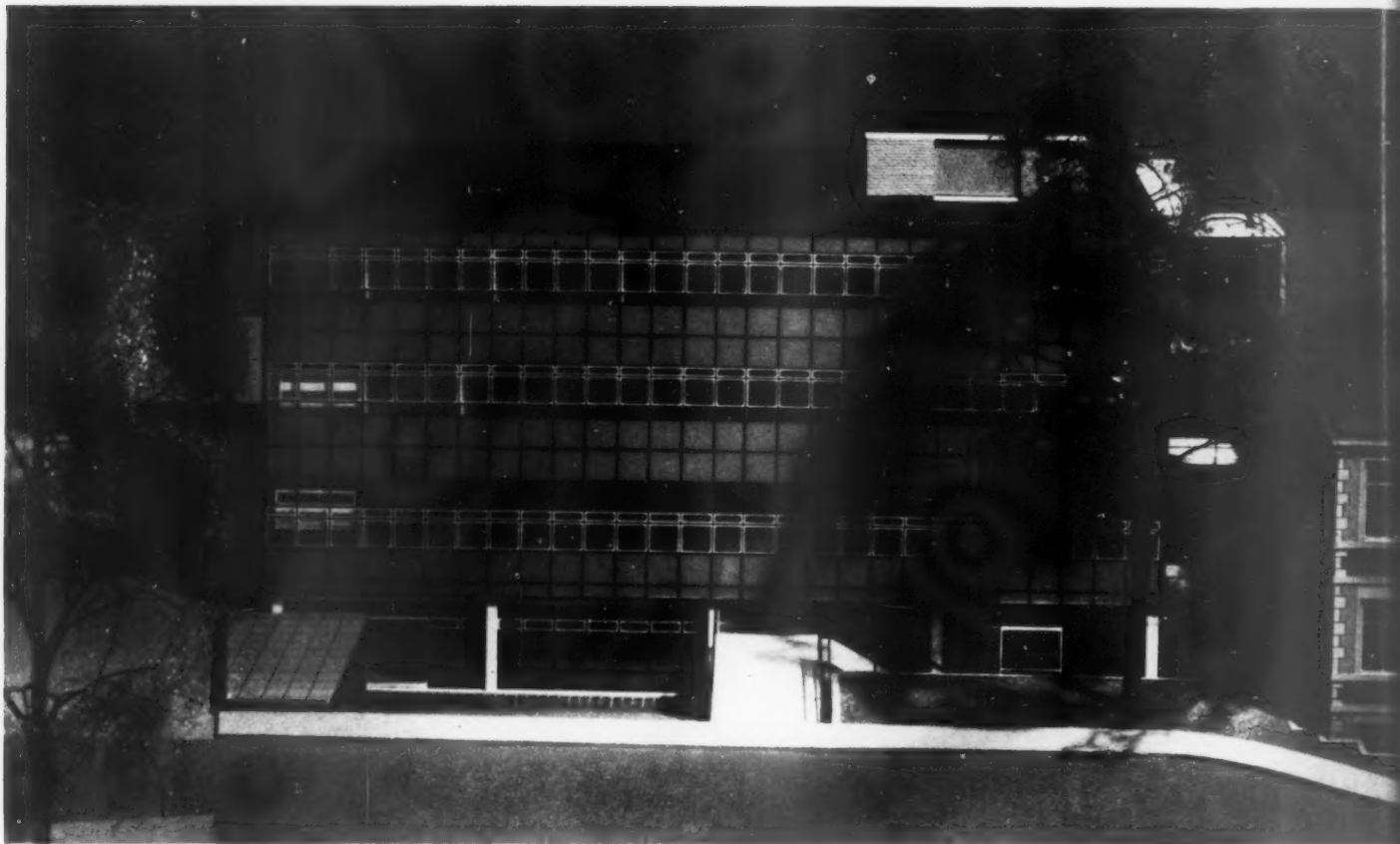
Faculty of Arts building on the Sidgwick Avenue site, Cambridge, by Hugh Casson and Neville Conder: above, elevation to Sidgwick Avenue; below, sketch of the interior of one of the libraries, which rise through three floors of the building.



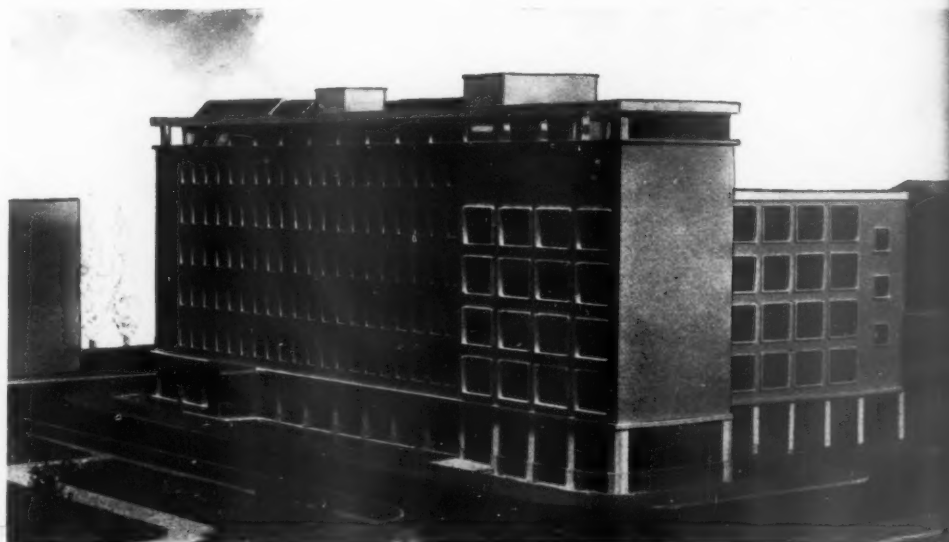
Below, Arts building, Exeter: looking into the courtyard from the south-east and (bottom picture) from the west. The block in the foreground contains private rooms for the teaching staff.



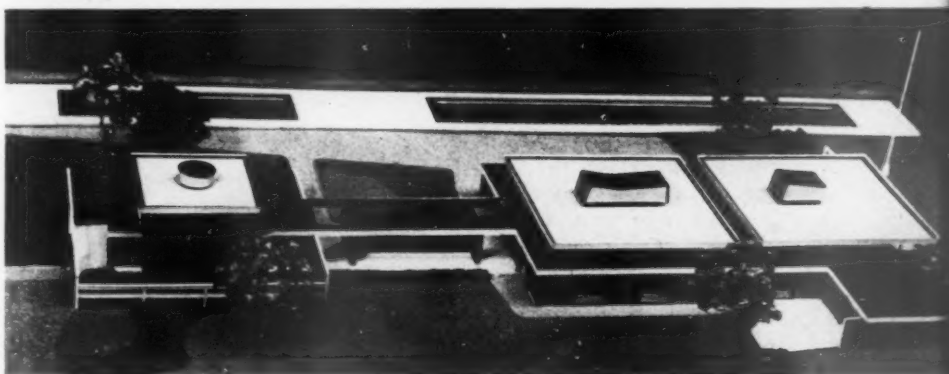
5. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS



Above, extension to the Pharmacology Building in the university science area at Oxford, by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners. Three floors of laboratories and study rooms are placed over a large ground-floor laboratory with workshops beneath.



Right, building for London University to house the Institutes of Archaeology and Classical Studies and examination halls (on the right of the model). It faces Gordon Square.



Right, sports pavilion for Southampton University: the twin buildings on the right contain the changing rooms, with the refreshment room on the far side. On the left is shown a future caretaker's house, linked to the pavilion by a bicycle park.

continued from page 80]

tory. The extension, which will approximately double the department's size, lies between the latter building and the new Inorganic Chemistry building, with its south boundary formed by South Parks Road. The starting date is not yet fixed but is expected to be soon.

The plan was dictated by the need to provide, on the ground floor, one large laboratory for 30 students with the necessary ancillary rooms. On the lower ground floor are workshops, where the apparatus used in the department is devised and made, and on the first and second floors are research laboratories and study rooms for staff and students. In the corner of the site between the existing and proposed buildings there is a fine copper beech, which is retained.

The building is steel framed with solid floors. The three upper floors are faced with curtain walling on a 3-ft. module, with the spandrel infill of a coloured vitreous material; the external face of the lower floor is set back, exposing the main structural columns.

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC., BUILDING: LONDON

Booth, Ledebor and Pinckheard

On the north side of Gordon Square, on a site formerly occupied by a terrace of seven early 19th century houses, three of which were destroyed by bombing. To house the Institute of Archaeology and the newly formed Institute of Classical Studies and provide the University with new examination halls. Construction has already begun.

The main wing, which occupies the whole north side of the square, is seven storeys high. The subsidiary wing, fronting on to Taverton Street, is five storeys and maintains the general height of the existing terraces. It is devoted entirely to examinations halls and has an open ground floor to provide access to a car park at the rear and covered waiting space for examinees. The two Institutes share an entrance on the Gordon Square front. The treatment of this reflects the requirements of the users; the Institutes require a large number of small rooms—offices, research rooms, laboratories, lecture rooms and libraries—whereas for examinations the need is for large, unobstructed, well-lighted floor space. The total floor space is about 70,000 sq. ft., of which one-third is given to examinations halls.

The steel framed structure is faced with brownish-yellow bricks, with Portland stone dressings and, at ground and sixth floor, green Westmorland slate panels.

Consulting engineers, Andrews, Kent and Stone. Heating and ventilating engineers, J. Roger Preston and Partners. Electrical engineer, W. S. Jordan. Quantity surveyors, Wakeman, Trower and Partners.

SPORTS PAVILION: SOUTHAMPTON

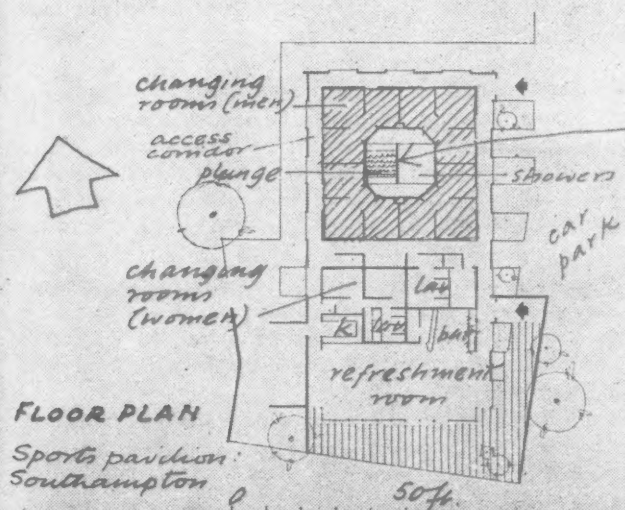
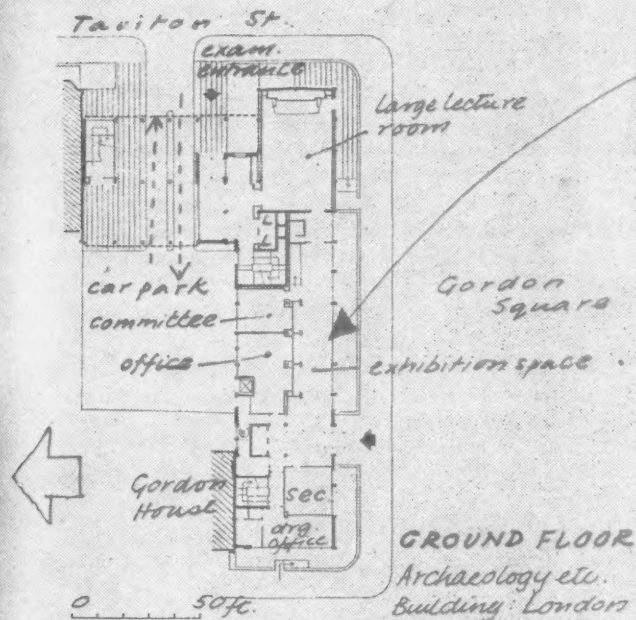
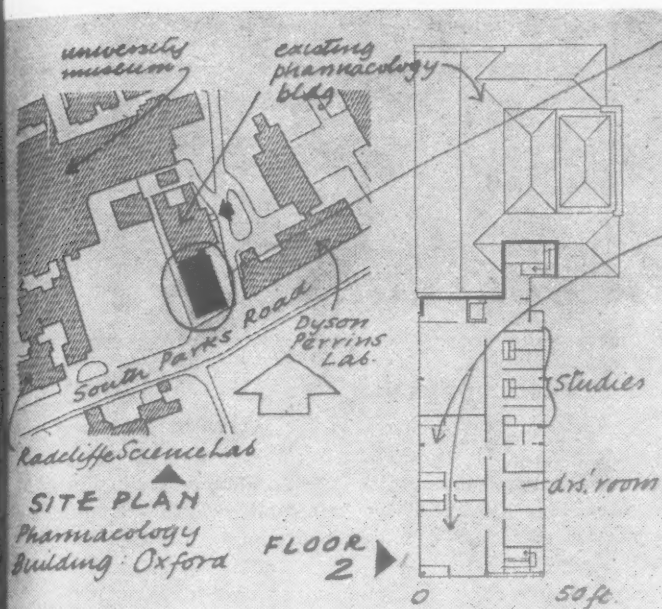
Frederic Lawrence and Partners

At Southampton University's playing fields at North Stoneham, Eastleigh. The building provides social and refreshment rooms as well as changing accommodation, etc. It is due to be finished in May.

A central bath-house, designed to simplify drainage and water supply, is surrounded by a series of changing-rooms, which are in turn surrounded by a peripheral access corridor. On the south side a refreshment room (with bar) replaces the corridor and extends across the width of the building. Changing-rooms have clerestory lighting and showers and lavatories top lighting.

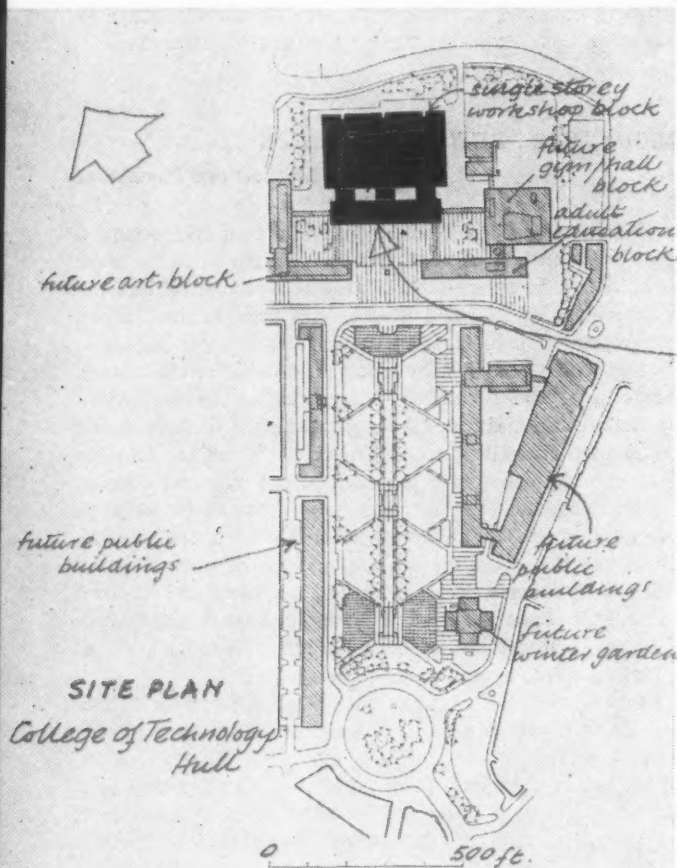
Construction is in lightweight timber framing, of standard units based on a 4 ft. module. Wall units are of hardwood, fixed and glazed, alternating with 8-ft. square sliding wood panels. External walls are faced with Douglas Fir plywood with a grooved finish. Heating is by electricity.

Executive architects, Ronald Sims and Patrick Coles. Quantity surveyor, Kenneth Riley.



6

TECHNICAL AND OTHER COLLEGES



COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY: HULL

Frederick Gibberd

The scheme includes the replanning of Queen's Gardens, a filled-in dock some 500 yards long with the Wilberforce monument at one end. The gardens are due to become a cultural and civic centre and the long sides will be occupied by new public buildings. The present central drive is replaced by a lawn and the footpaths are supplemented by paved areas with seats. The long axis is terminated at the north end by the College of Technology, the workshop section of which is already finished. The main central block will begin shortly.

The College consists of a central 9-storey block with the completed single-storey workshop block behind, a 3- and 4-storey art block to the north, a similar 3-storey adult education block to the south (both linked to the central block) and a single-storey block containing refectory, gymnasia and halls. The central block contains the administrative departments and rooms for chemistry, physics, mathematics, food-technology and various minor subjects. The top floor contains a refectory and kitchen and lecture rooms. A cloister court is formed by the colonnades linking the centre with the north and south blocks.

The structural frame is *in-situ* reinforced concrete with floor slabs spanning between beams at 12 ft. centres. End walls and edge beams are faced with reconstructed Portland stone.

Associate architect, J. B. Forrest. Consulting engineers, Scott and Wilson. Consulting services engineers, Roger Preston and Partners. Quantity surveyor, John Watson and Carter.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE: BROMLEY, KENT

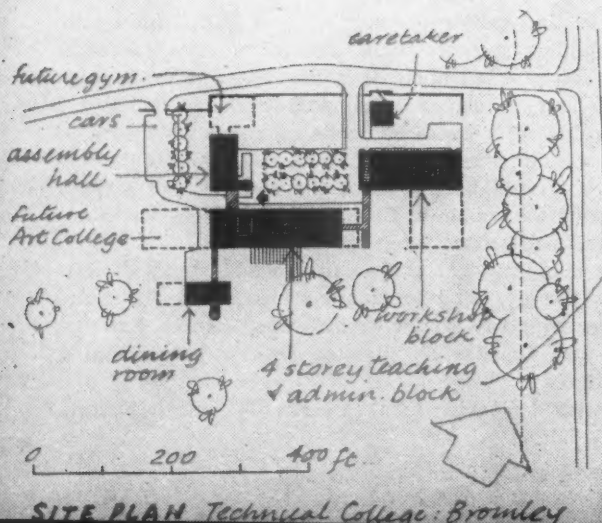
Pite, Son and Fairweather (with E. T. Ashley Smith, County Architect)

The site is in the grounds of a burnt-out country house adjoining the Bromley-Sevenoaks road. The College is to be built in stages, the first to house the departments of engineering, commerce, science and domestic science, with a dining-room and an assembly hall to serve as a public hall (also as a gymnasium in Stage I). Possible future development includes an Art College, a separate gymnasium, an increased dining-room, an Adult Education Centre and extensions to all departments. It is hoped to begin the first stage in March.

The plan consists of a main 4-storey teaching block linked by covered way to a single-storey workshop, and to the assembly hall and dining-room (which has the kitchen under) by bridges. The administration and common rooms are on the ground floor. The future Art College will be an extension of the main block. The assembly hall has changing-rooms and lavatories under, and an overflow car-park is provided at this level off a lower service road with a staircase leading up to the assembly hall. The main car-park is at the level of the approach road.

The main block has a precast and *in-situ* concrete frame with prestressed floor beams. Cladding above ground floor is precast concrete units with exposed aggregate facing and glass infilling. The work-

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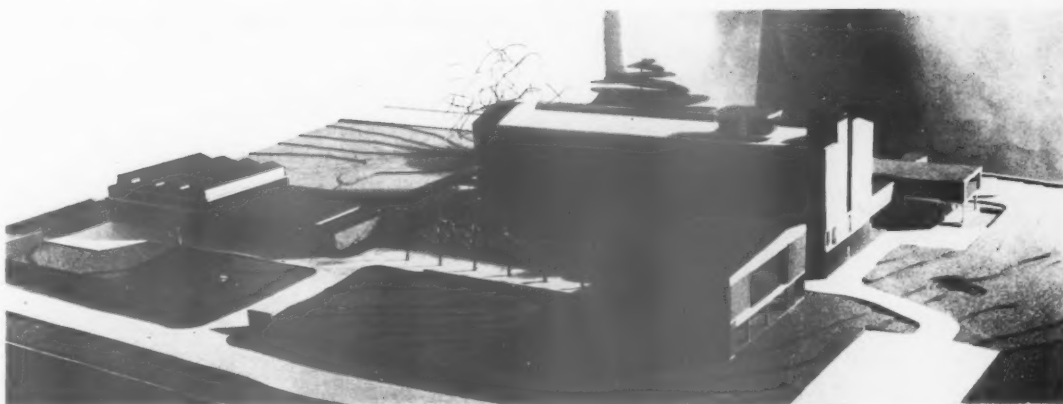
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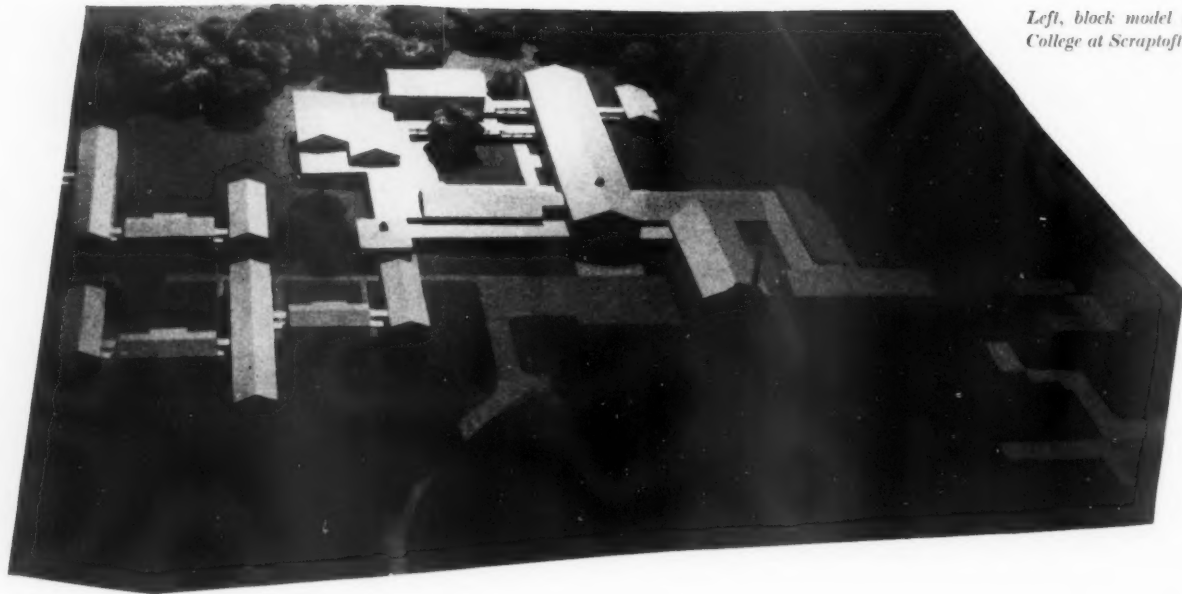
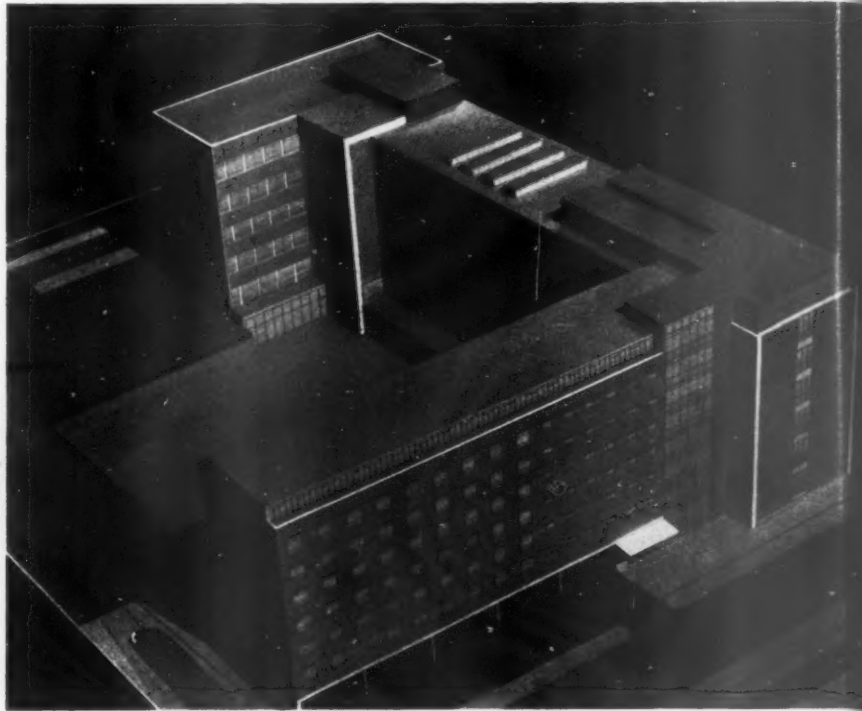
Above, Hull College of Technology, at the end of the long axis of Queen's Gardens, planned round a forecourt which provides a new setting for the existing Wilberforce monument.



Right, Bromley Technical College, with a main teaching block, planned across the fall of the ground, linked to separate workshops (left of picture) and assembly hall and dining-room (right).

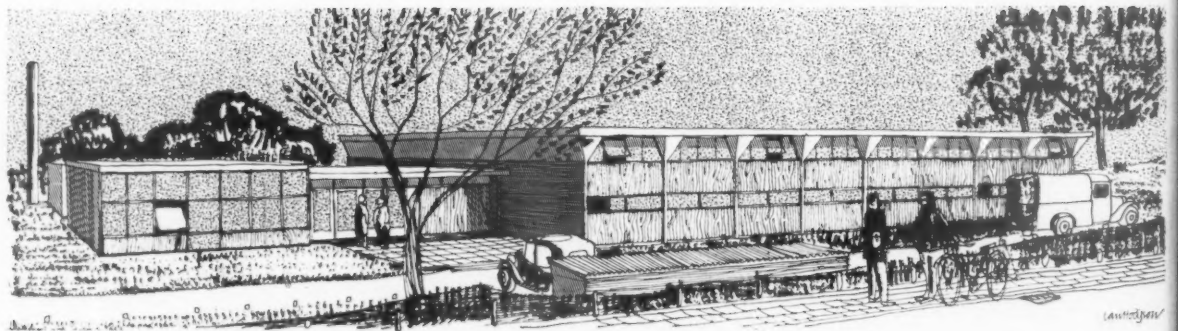
6. TECHNICAL AND OTHER COLLEGES

Medical school for Middlesex Hospital: below, the research block facing Howland Street; right, the three wings from the Charlotte Street side; the hostel block is in the foreground.



Left, block model of Teachers' Training College at Scraptoft Hall, Leicester.

Right, first stage (housing building trades department) of Tunbridge Wells Technical College.





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continued from page 34]

shop block has a welded steel roof frame with patent glazing and brickwork below.

Structural engineers, Ove Arup and Partners. Mechanical services engineers, J. Stinton Jones and Partners. Plumbing consultants, Mumford, Bailey and Preston. Quantity surveyors, Arthur J. Willis and Thompson.

MEDICAL SCHOOL: WEST LONDON

Easton and Robertson

For the Middlesex Hospital. The site is north of the main hospital, immediately west of Charlotte Street. Work will start this summer.

The buildings contain three distinct elements: the school, with lecture theatre for 400, dining-room for 300, common rooms, recreation rooms and animal houses; teaching and laboratory space for six pre-clinical departments (Anatomy, Biology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Physiology and Physics); and a residential hostel for 150 students and 22 domestic staff. In the future a fourth element will be added, comprising further school departments, a library, and a great hall on the site of the present Outpatients' Department. These will all be south of the central courtyard. The 7-storey hostel faces east and west. The pre-clinical departments are split between a teaching block with large laboratories and a research block with smaller rooms, linked at mezzanine level by the main stairs.

The structure is a steel frame with reinforced concrete floors. Cladding is in brick with glass curtain walls to the staircase link. In the teaching and research blocks, the floor trusses give clear spans of 45 ft. across the width of the blocks, providing a flexible laboratory layout and space for services between floors.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE: LEICESTER

Bridgewater and Shephard

The site of Scraftoft Hall lies a few miles east of Leicester and is partly wooded. Most of the woodland will be kept and renewed. The existing Hall, a Queen Anne building, will contain some staff living accommodation, sick bay, etc. Work on the first stage will start in early summer, 1957.

The College itself consists of a 2-storey teaching block and some single-storey parts forming enclosed and semi-enclosed spaces between them. Construction is brick piers and walls throughout, with a prestressed concrete floor in the 2-storey block. All roofs are timber, covered with sheet metal. Windows are wood. The hostels are east of the College and are laid out to form courts. They are all two storeys high and are built in brick with timber floors and roofs. Each hostel has 40 bed-sitting rooms and consists of three wings.

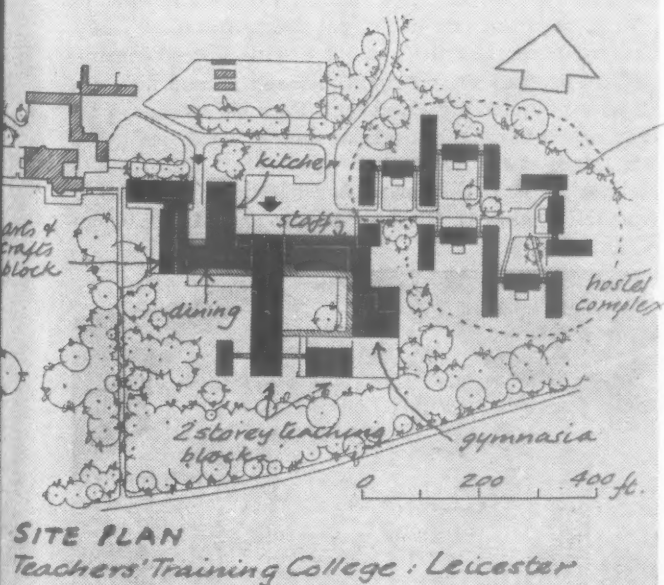
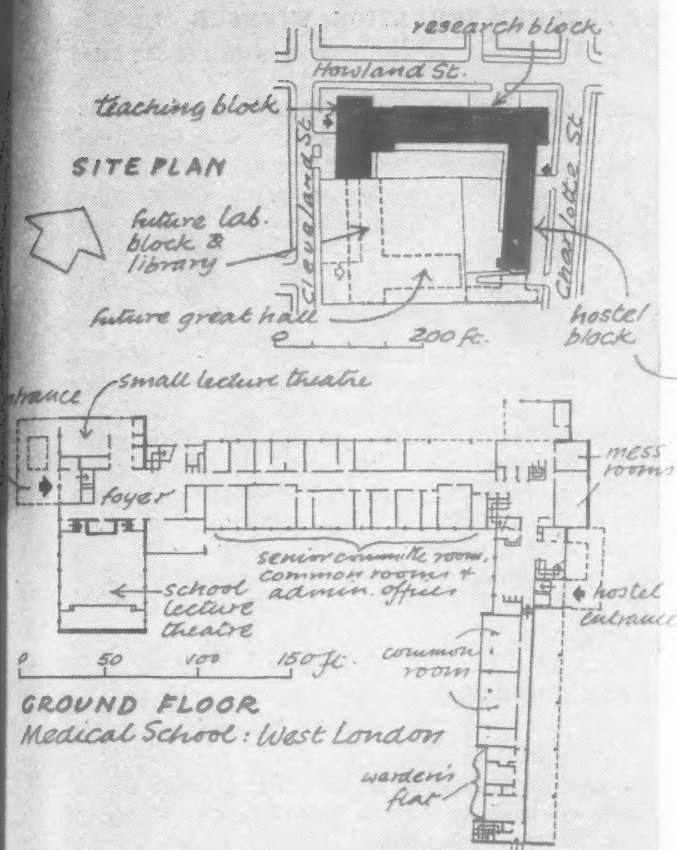
Assistant architect in charge, G. Epstein. Consulting engineer, F. J. Samuely. Quantity surveyor, J. A. Burrell.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE: TUNBRIDGE WELLS

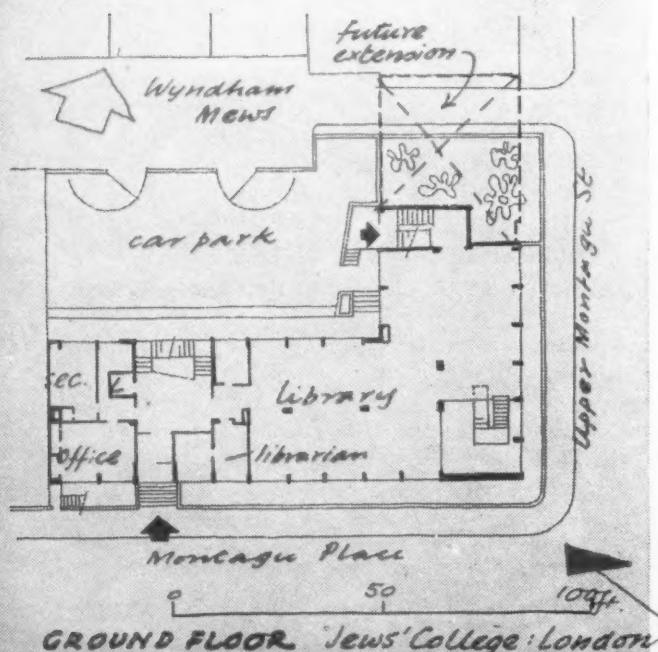
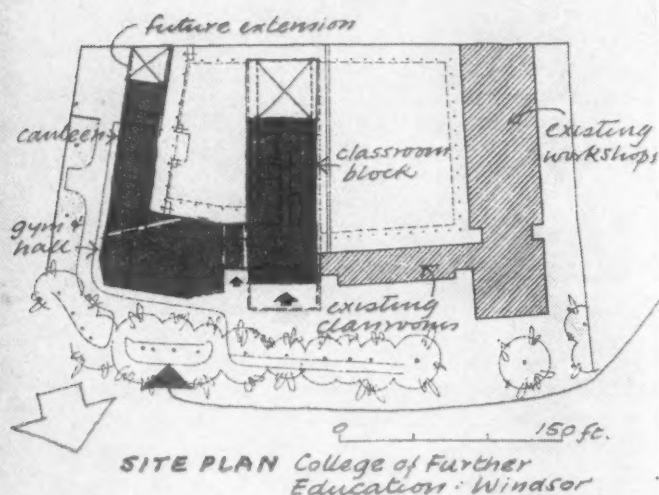
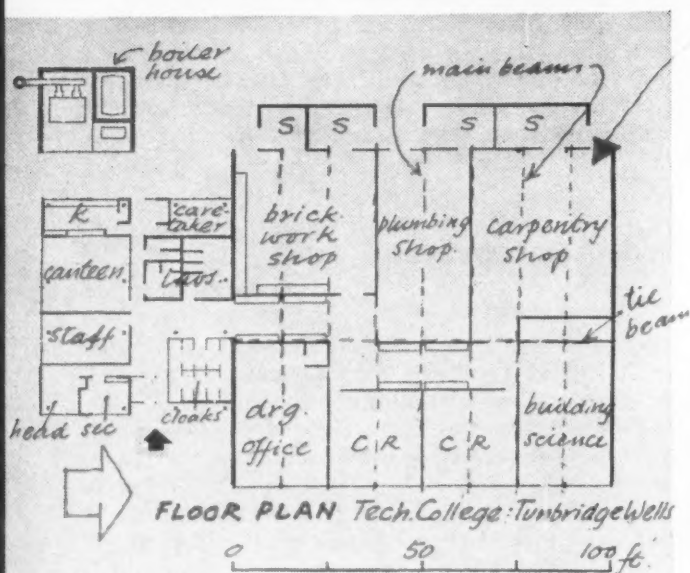
Elie Mayorcas (with E. T. Ashley Smith, Kent County Architect)

To accommodate building trades courses for West Kent. It forms the first stage of a future larger College. It is hoped that building will begin this year.

The workshop unit proper is designed to permit internal flexibility on a 12 ft. 6 in. grid, allowing the drawing offices and classrooms to be converted into workshop space later, and permit expansion on the west side. The administration unit will form the future main kitchen, with a dining-room added on the south side, the present students' lavatories, etc., forming the future kitchen-staff cloakrooms, etc.



6. TECHNICAL AND OTHER COLLEGES



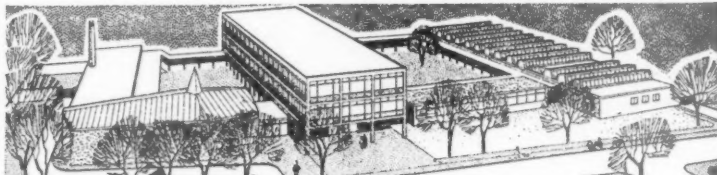
The workshops have a reinforced concrete frame and roof units, with infill panels of brick and glass. The administration block has a prefabricated timber frame.

Assistant architects, L. E. Tatum, A. Gough and D. Hatcher. Structural engineers, Kaylor and Pick. Services engineers, Hoare, Lea and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Thurgood, Son and Chidgey.

COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION: WINDSOR

Bridgewater and Shephard

For the Berkshire Education Committee. A first instalment, consisting of workshops and three classrooms, was completed in September, 1955. This second instalment (more teaching accommodation, a gym-



nasium-assembly hall, changing-rooms and canteen) will be started early this summer. A third instalment is planned.

The buildings enclose two courtyards, surrounded by covered ways. The teaching accommodation occupies a 3-storey block with a precast concrete frame. The gymnasium-assembly hall has brick walls and a prestressed concrete inclined slab roof. The single-storey changing-room and canteen is concrete framed.

Assistant architect in charge, G. Epstein. Consulting engineer, F. J. Samuely. Quantity surveyor, J. A. Burrell.

JEWS' COLLEGE: LONDON

Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

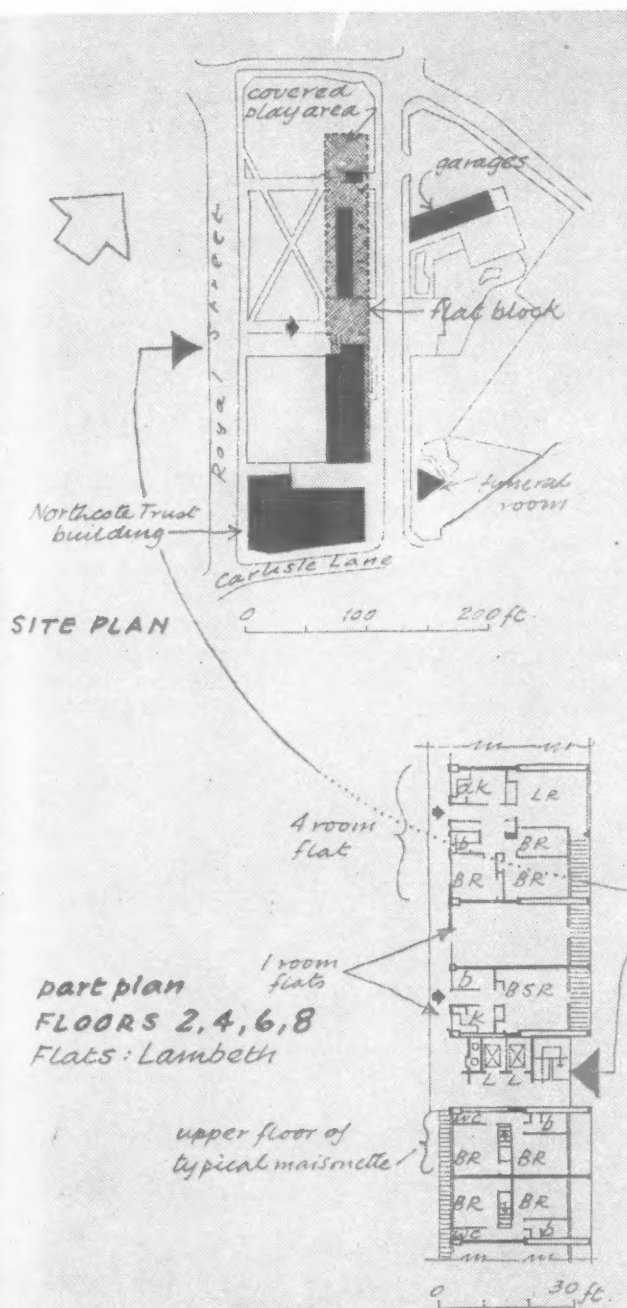
Apart from being a residential college, the building, which is sited in Montagu Place, will house the famous Hebrew Library at present in Woburn House. Construction has begun.

Accommodation includes seven classrooms, a prayer-room, singing-room and boardroom, the library, a squash court, 17 bed-sitting rooms and a warden's flat. The structure is a reinforced concrete frame on a 9 ft. grid with spine beams and hollow-pot floors. To reduce building time, downstand beams and the upstand 4 in. reinforced concrete walls that bye-laws demand are precast. Basement, ground floor and the projecting window-frame are faced with Portland stone. On the Wyndham Mews side the frame is a precast unit with exposed aggregate. Bricks are yellow stocks.

Associate architect, J. R. B. S-Penoyre. Architect in charge, J. S. P. Vulliamy. Structural engineers, Clarke, Nicholls and Marcel. Quantity surveyors, Veale and Sanders.



7 HOUSING



FLATS: LAMBETH

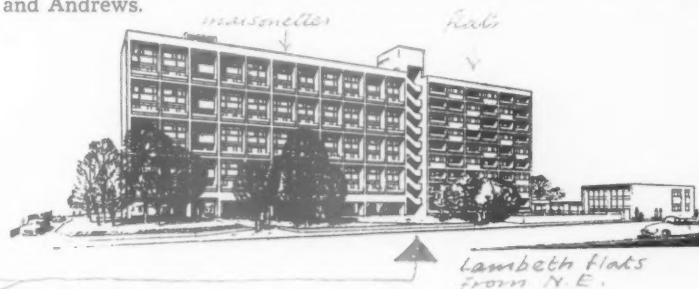
L. G. Creed

At Royal Street, between St. Thomas's Hospital and the railway viaduct, enabling the hospital to rehouse people at present living in the path of the proposed realignment of Lambeth Palace Road and the consequent extension of the hospital site. Construction has just begun and will finish in April, 1958.

The block of dwellings contains 40 two-bedroomed maisonettes, 20 bed-sitting-room flats and 17 three-bedroomed flats, and alongside is a social welfare centre for a trust associated with the hospital, carrying out welfare work in the area. The centre is to contain a hall, dining-room, demonstration-kitchen, canteen, rest-room, health visitor's room, etc. There are also garages, drying area, children's play space and funeral room.

The construction of the flats is of reinforced concrete, bush hammered to reveal the Cornish granite aggregate. Floors are of precast units, party walls of concrete blocks and external walls of pre-fabricated timber-framed panels. Vertical service ducts to each pair of maisonettes and flats accommodate all services.

Consulting engineer, Felix J. Samuely. Quantity surveyors, Franklin and Andrews.



MAISONETTES AND HOUSES: ST. PANCRAS

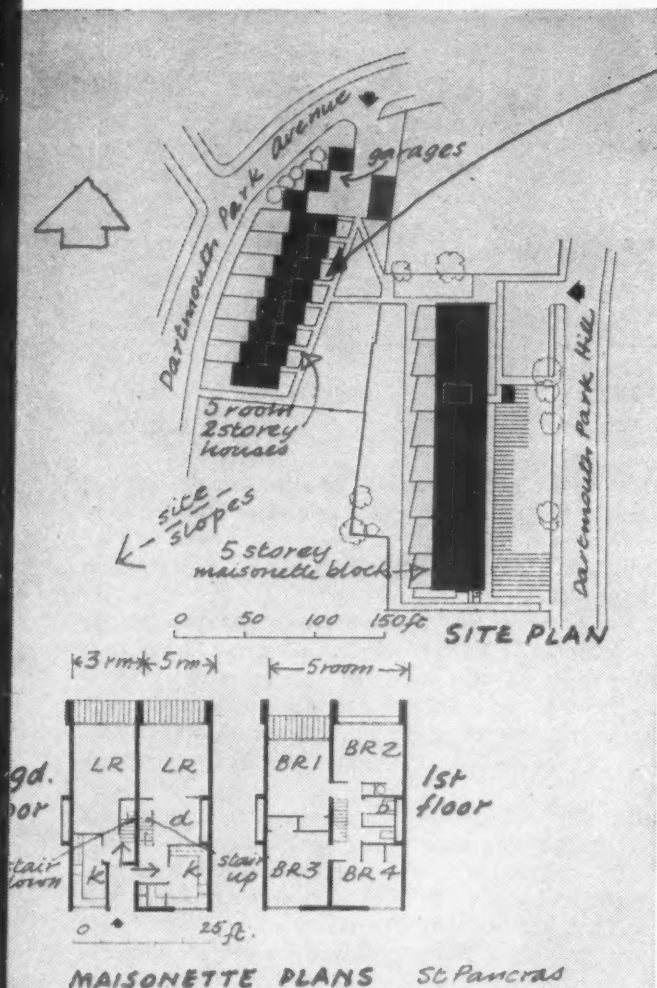
Denis Clarke Hall

For St. Pancras Borough Council, on a bomb-damaged site of under 1½ acres at Dartmouth Park, at present containing 16 prefabs and one pre-war villa. The steeply sloping site overlooks a reservoir to the east and has good views to the west and south-west. It is hoped to retain all existing trees. Work will start early this year.

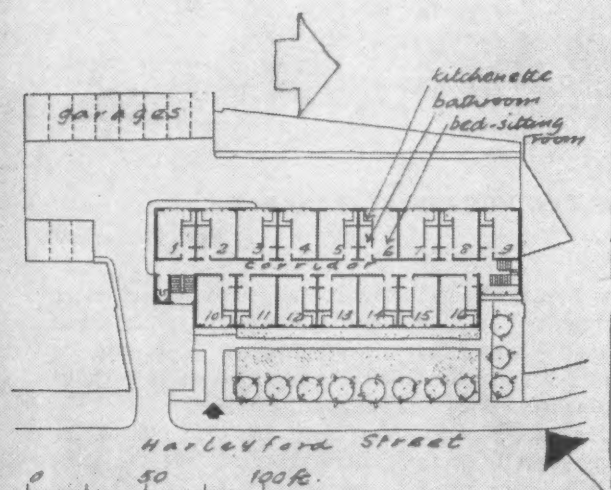
Thirty-two maisonettes in a 5-storey block are placed along the east frontage and eight five-room, 2-storey houses along the west, leaving the space between, which is crossed only by footpaths, for public and private gardens. There are also ten lock-up garages. The maisonette block has five-room and three-room dwellings below and two-room and four-room dwellings above, and although plan-forms and components have been standardized, the sizes of kitchens and living-rooms is increased in the larger maisonettes by the use of alternating bay widths of 12 ft. and 13 ft. 6 in. All bathrooms and w.c.s are internal, ventilated through the main service ducts.

The maisonettes have load-bearing brick cross-walls, reinforced con-

7. HOUSING



MAISONETTE PLANS St Pancras



typical FLOOR PLAN
Flats: Kennington

crete and hollow-pot floors (with slab edges exposed) and flat roofs. External walls are brick cavity faced with London stocks. Window panels are coloured polished asbestos. The terrace houses have brick cross-walls with reinforced concrete ground floors and timber upper floors and roofs. Front and back are timber framed with panels of coloured polished asbestos.

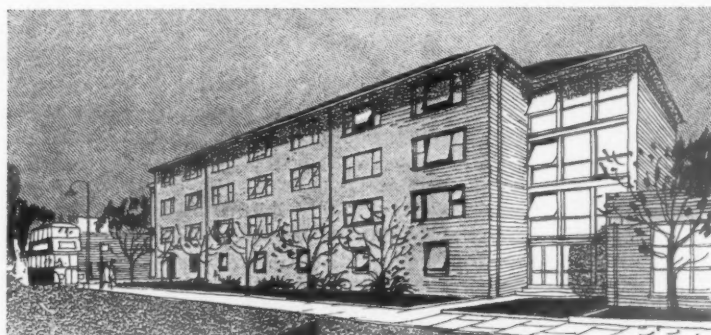
Assistant architect in charge, David J. Dupree. Structural engineering consultant, R. F. Galbraith. Quantity surveyors, Drower and Son.

FLATS: KENNINGTON

Louis de Soissons, Peacock, Hodges and Robertson

For the Duchy of Cornwall, in Harleyford Street. The building contains 48 small flatlets, 23 garages, a tenants' laundry and a caretaker's flat. Work began last May and is due for completion in August.

The flats are entered through a lobby from a central corridor, and each consists of a bed-sitting room with a kitchenette opening off



it and an internal bathroom and w.c., ventilated through ducts leading to an extract system in the roof. At ground level there is a small store for each tenant. There is a refuse chute on each floor.

The building is of cross-wall construction with prestressed concrete floors. External walls are stock bricks with some Portland stone dressings. Heating is by one large radiator under the window of each flat, served by a central oil-fired boiler which also heats corridors, stairs, etc.

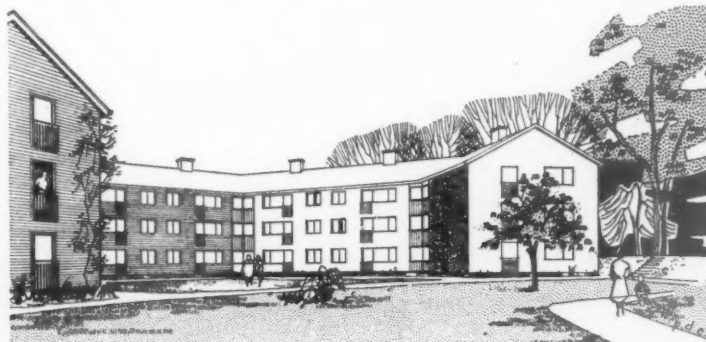
Quantity surveyors, Widnell and Trollope.

FLATS: BECKENHAM

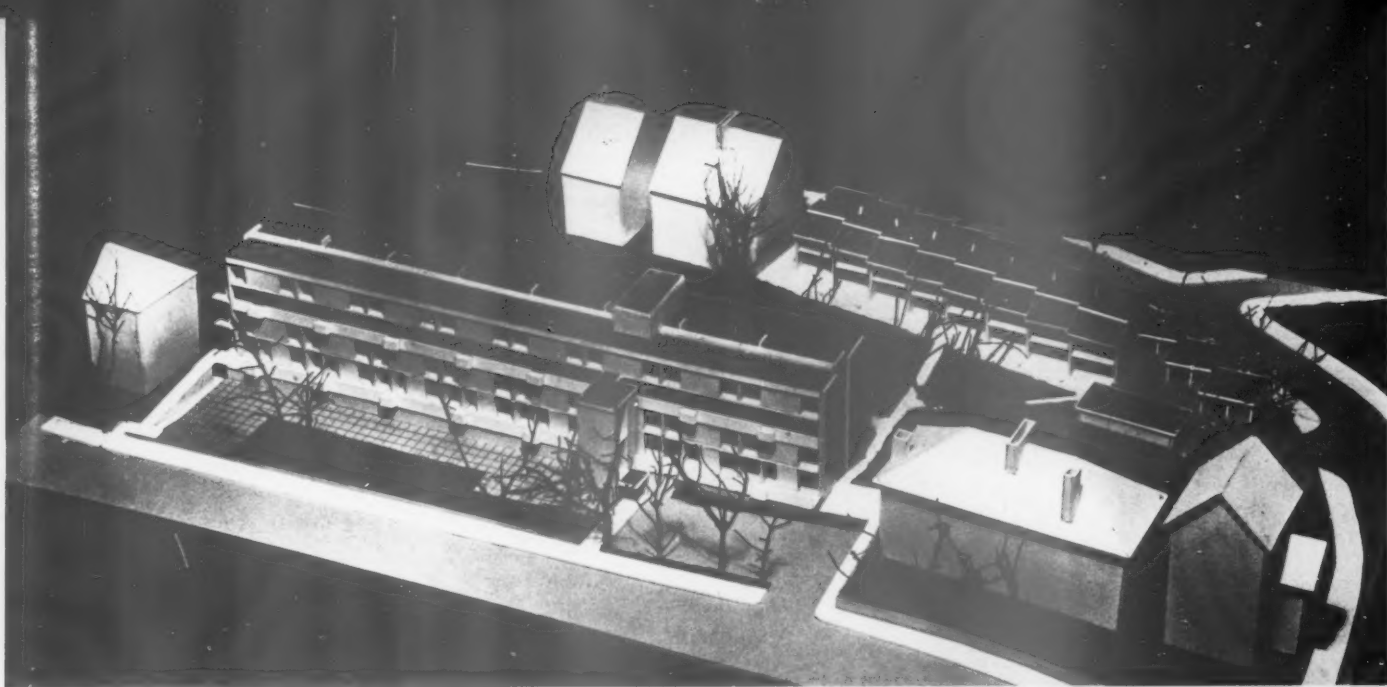
Armstrong and MacManus

For the borough council, on the Abbey site of eight and a third acres, on which 140 flats are planned, varying from one to four bedrooms but mainly with two or three bedrooms. The site has fine trees round its perimeter, as many as possible of which are retained. Work is expected to begin this year.

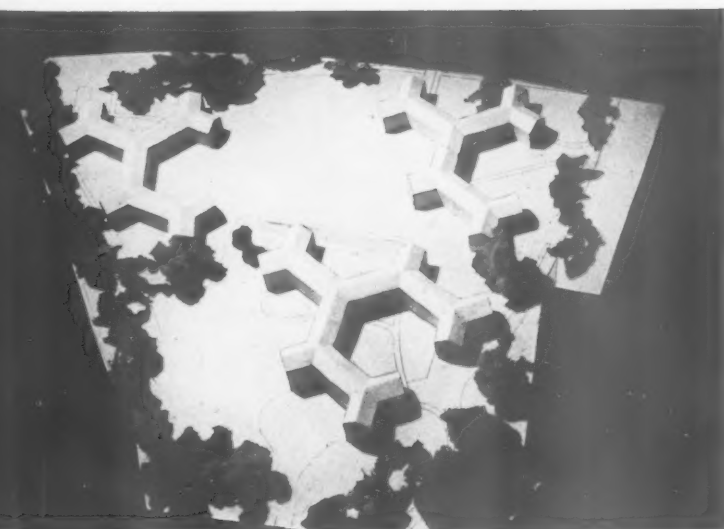
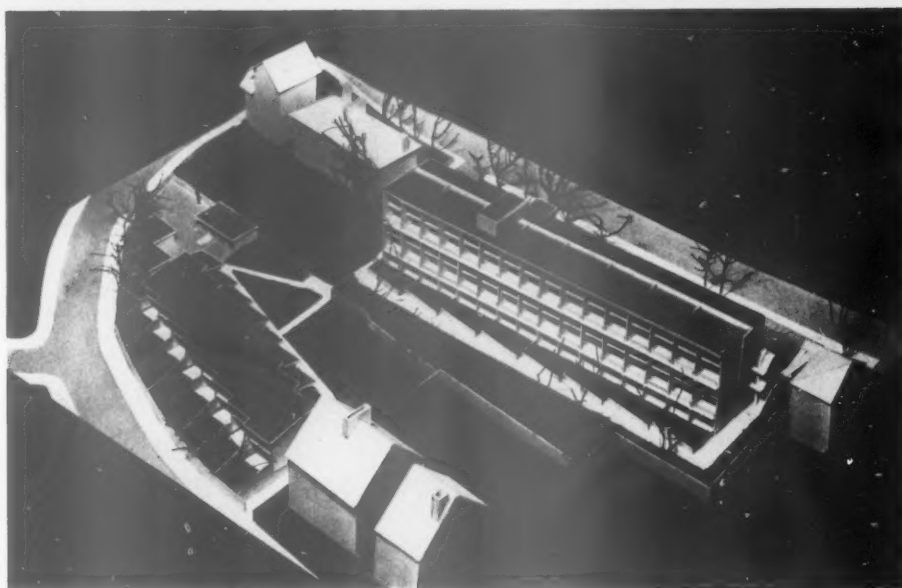
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Flats: Beckenham

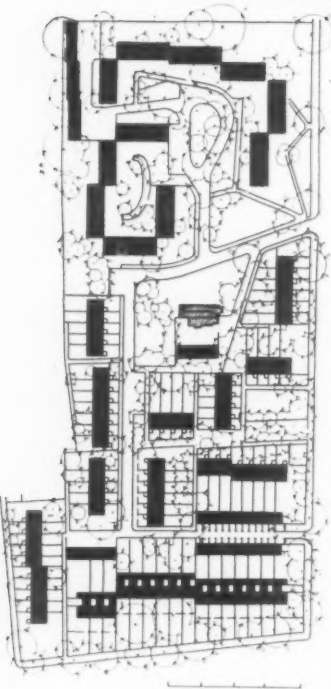


Housing at St. Pancras by Denis Clarke Hall; above, from the east, with 5-storey block of maisonettes in the foreground and 2-storey houses beyond; right, from the west.



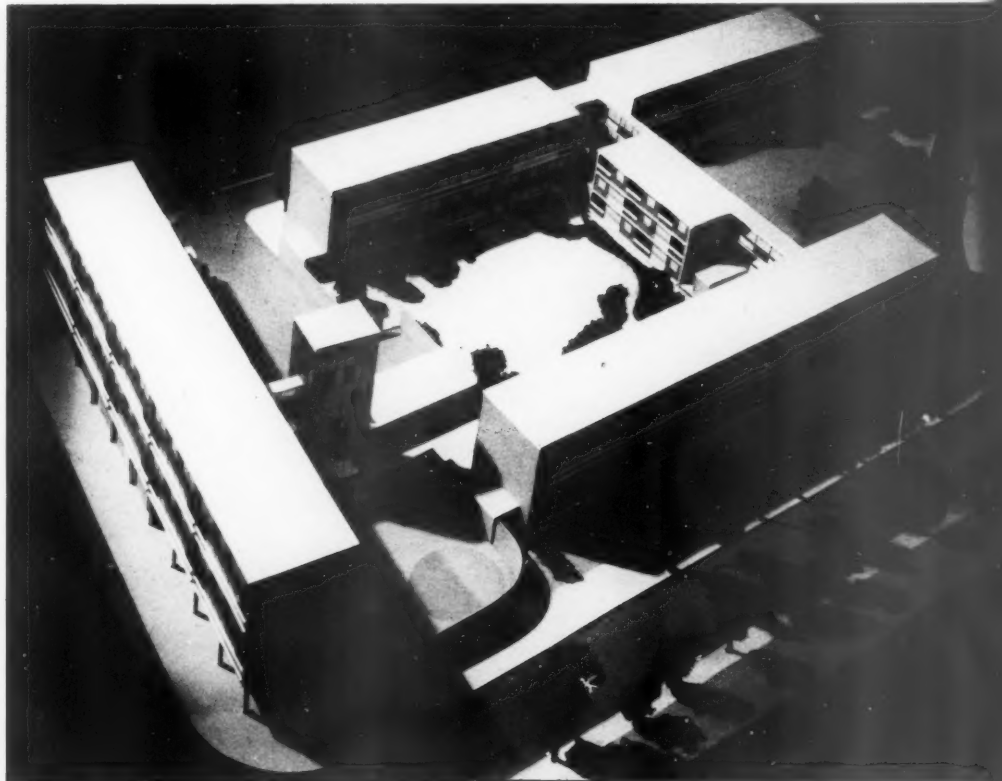
Left, block model of the Beckenham flats. The sketch opposite is taken looking into one of the open courtyards.

7. HOUSING



Housing at Blackheath. The plan, left, shows how the houses illustrated here are laid out in short terraces on the northern part of the site, the southern part of which is occupied by the nearly completed flats. The sketches above show: left, the 2-storey type of house; right, the 3-storey type.

Below, maisonettes and flats at Hackney, planned round an open and a nearly enclosed courtyard.



continued from page 40]

The flats are arranged in a series of blocks, attached to one another to form three main groups and enclosing open courtyards designed in relation to the trees. They are all three storeys high. Informal paths link the groups of buildings within the site.

Construction is load-bearing brickwork with reinforced concrete floors and timber roofs covered with brown pantiles. Facing bricks are golden brown in colour. Windows are casement type, in wood.

FLATS AND HOUSES: BLACKHEATH

Eric Lyons

At the corner of Blackheath Park and Brooklands Park. 2- and 3-storey houses and 3-storey flats (120 dwellings in all) are laid out in short terraces, enclosing squares, among the many trees existing in the grounds of two old houses: 'Bondicarr' and 'The Hall.' They are served by one internal road. The flats (in the grounds of 'The Hall') began last month and are nearly finished. Work on the houses (in the grounds of 'Bondicarr') has just begun and will be completed in 1958.

The houses are of two types: two-bedroom (60 in number) and three-bedroom (16 in number). The terrace facing Blackheath Park has garages behind, separated by a small mews from the garages behind a parallel terrace. The houses are of brick cross-wall construction, with timber floors and roofs. External walls are clinker block, faced with tile-hanging and coloured metal or asbestos panels in the case of the two-storey houses, and with horizontal timber boarding and coloured panels in the case of the three-storey houses. The flats (44 in number), grouped at one end of the site, are similarly constructed but with reinforced concrete floors, with tile-hanging and asbestos panels externally.

Assistant architects, Geoffrey Scoble and Ivor Cunningham.

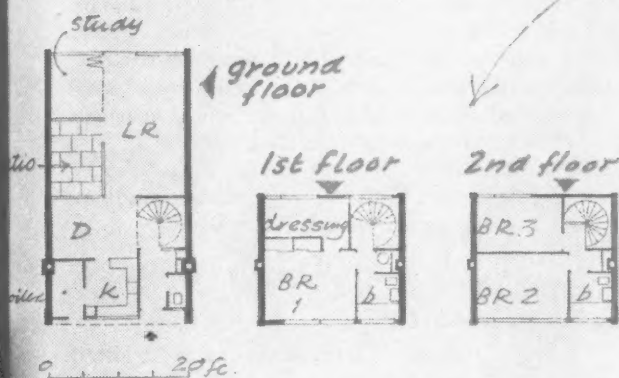
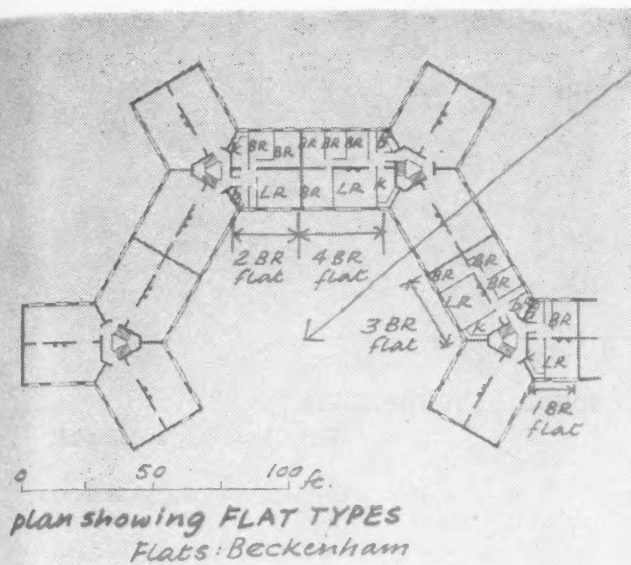
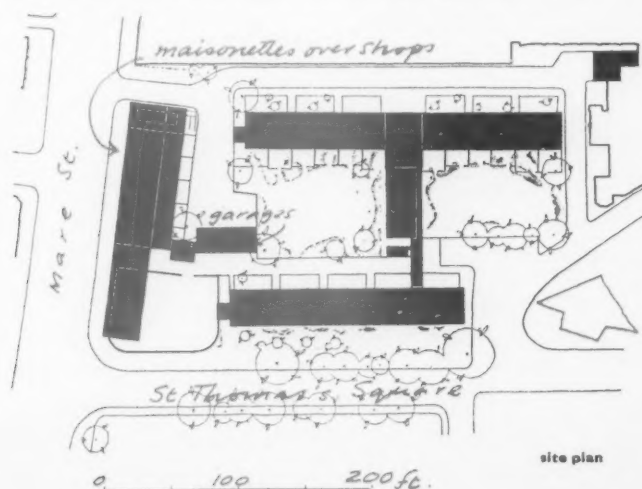
MAISONNETTES AND FLATS: HACKNEY

Eric Lyons

On the London County Council's Frampton Park estate. Five 3-storey blocks of various sizes surround two courtyards, one nearly enclosed and the other open. There are altogether 64 maisonnettes, seven flats and five shops. Work began towards the end of last year and is due for completion early in 1958.

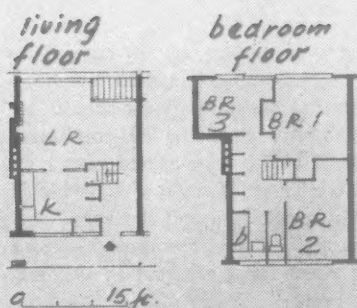
Construction consists of brick cross-walls with reinforced concrete floors and timber roofs. Cladding includes tile-hanging and coloured asbestos panels.

Assistant architect, Ron Jones. Consulting engineer, Z. Pick.

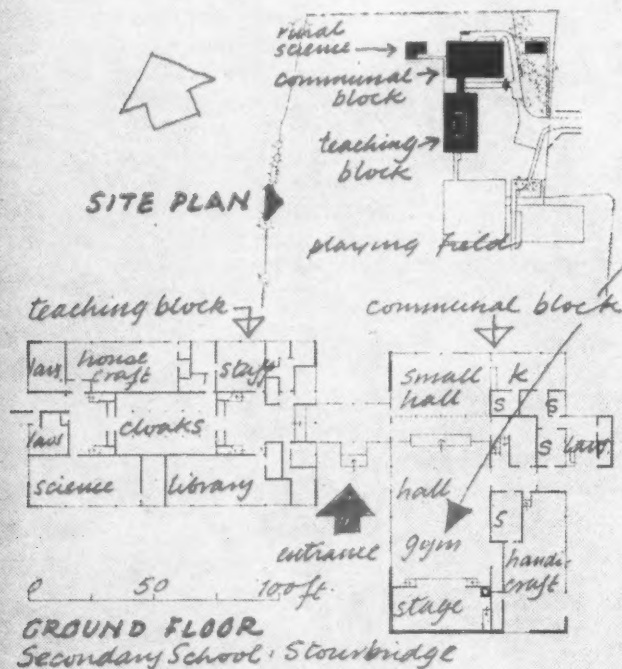


TERRACE HOUSE PLANS (3 storey)
Flats & Houses: Blackheath

typical
MAISONNETTE
PLANS
Hackney



8 SCHOOLS



SECONDARY SCHOOL: STOURBRIDGE

Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

A secondary modern school at West Stourbridge for Worcestershire County Council. Work will begin next April.

It consists of two 2-storey blocks linked by the entrance hall: a teaching block and a communal block. The latter contains hall-gymnasium, small hall, kitchen, handicraft room, art-room and changing-rooms. In the teaching block the practical rooms and library are on the ground floor, surrounding a top-lit cloakroom, and the classrooms are on the first floor.

The school has an exposed, rustproof steel frame with box columns, trussed roof beams and timber joists. Timber-framed windows have coloured glass panels below the eills, backed with compressed straw. The first-floor is *in situ* reinforced concrete. Brick panels on external walls are of blue semi-engineering bricks. The end and side panels of the classroom block are faced in pattern-fired glass.

Associate architect, T. R. Evans. Architect in charge, J. G. Fryman. Structural engineers, Clarke, Nicholls and Marcel. Heating consultant, A. J. Smith. Quantity surveyor, Oswald Wainwright.

INFANTS' SCHOOL: MANSFIELD

D. E. E. Gibson (Notts County Architect)

A two-form entry infants' school in Bancroft Lane. Building began in November and is due for completion next September.

The classrooms are grouped in pairs round a central area. The form of structure is designed to follow the movement of the ground when mining subsidence takes place. It consists of a pin-jointed light steel frame on a thin slab foundation, with external walls of horizontal timber boarding, concrete blocks or hanging tiles, chosen because they will not restrict movement. Timber windows are used for the same reason. The roof deck is of light timber construction spanning between the steel beams.

Architect in charge, A. B. Fuller. Quantity surveyor, W. R. J. Hill.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: FOLKESTONE

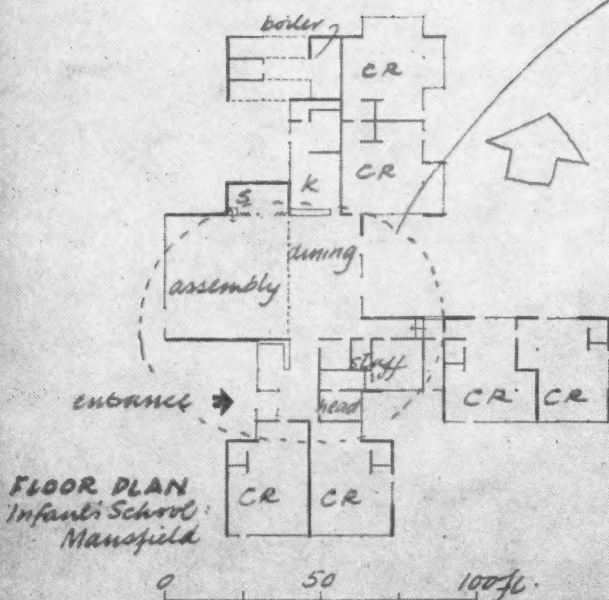
Elie Mayorcas

A four-form entry (five-year course) boys' school at Hillside. Construction has begun and will be finished towards the end of this year.

It was required that the classrooms should not exceed two floors and that each year-group should be self-contained with its own cloak-rooms, storage, etc. The site is open and rises from the approach road which is on the east. The classroom wing, which faces east and west, is on a high ridge overlooking a golf course.

The structure is a light steel framework with external cladding of brick, aluminium sheet, or glass curtain walling, except the single-

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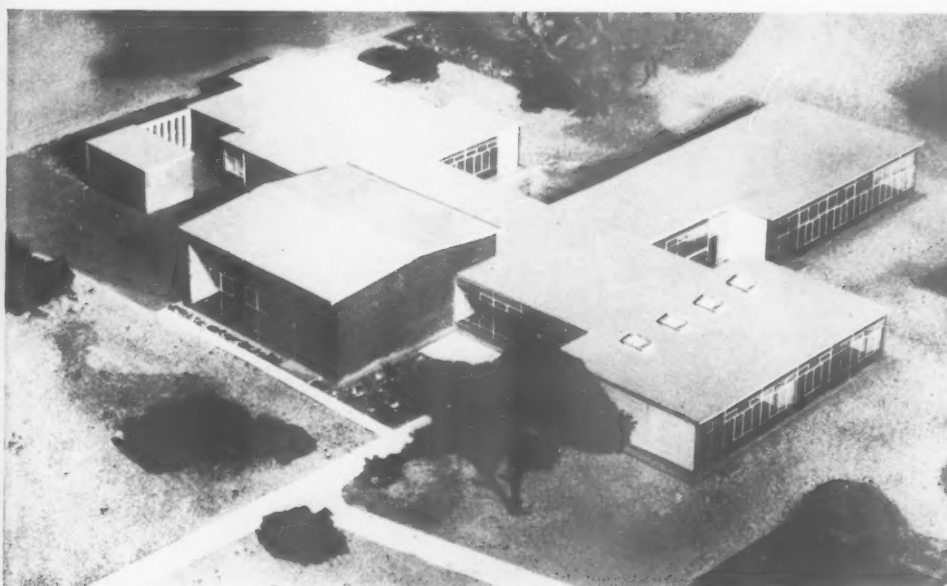
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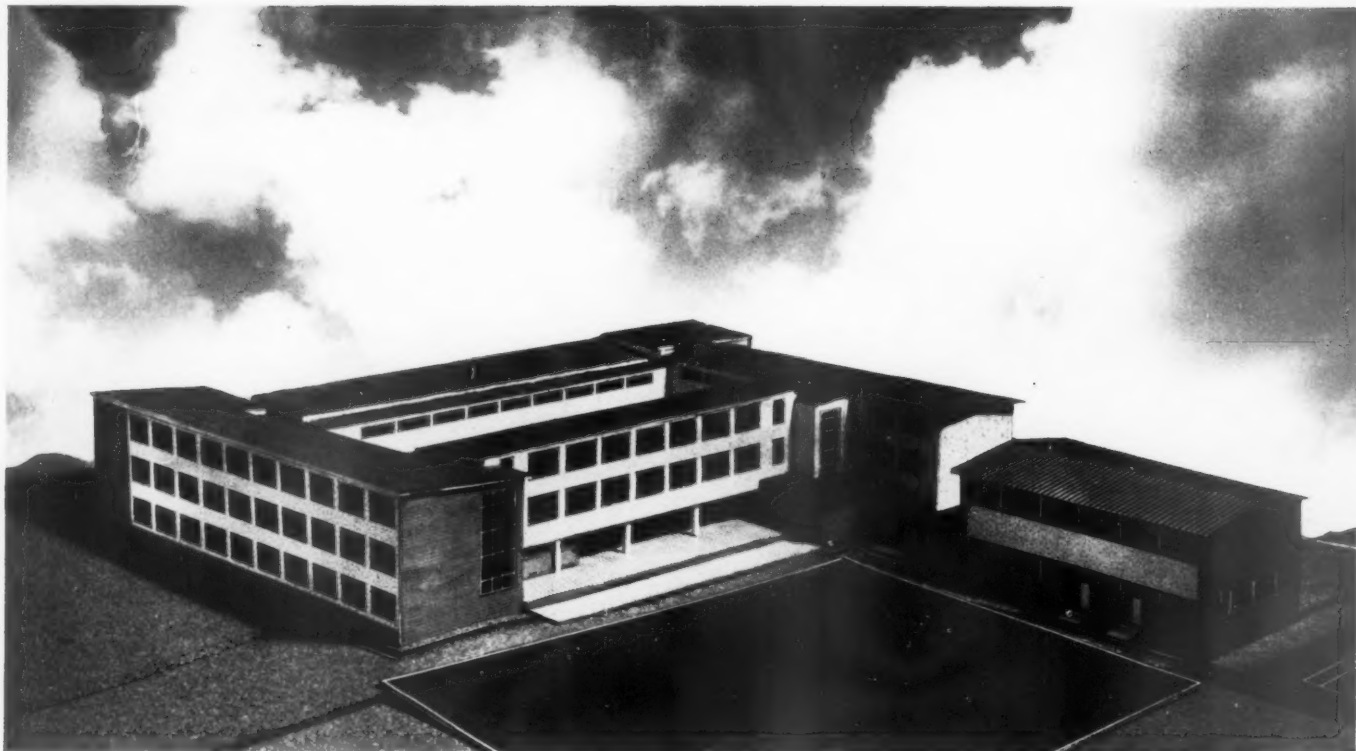
Left, school at Stourbridge: teaching block on the left of the picture and communal block on the right. In the foreground is the caretaker's house.

Below, school at Mansfield: model from above showing the pairs of classrooms and the assembly hall each occupying a separate wing.



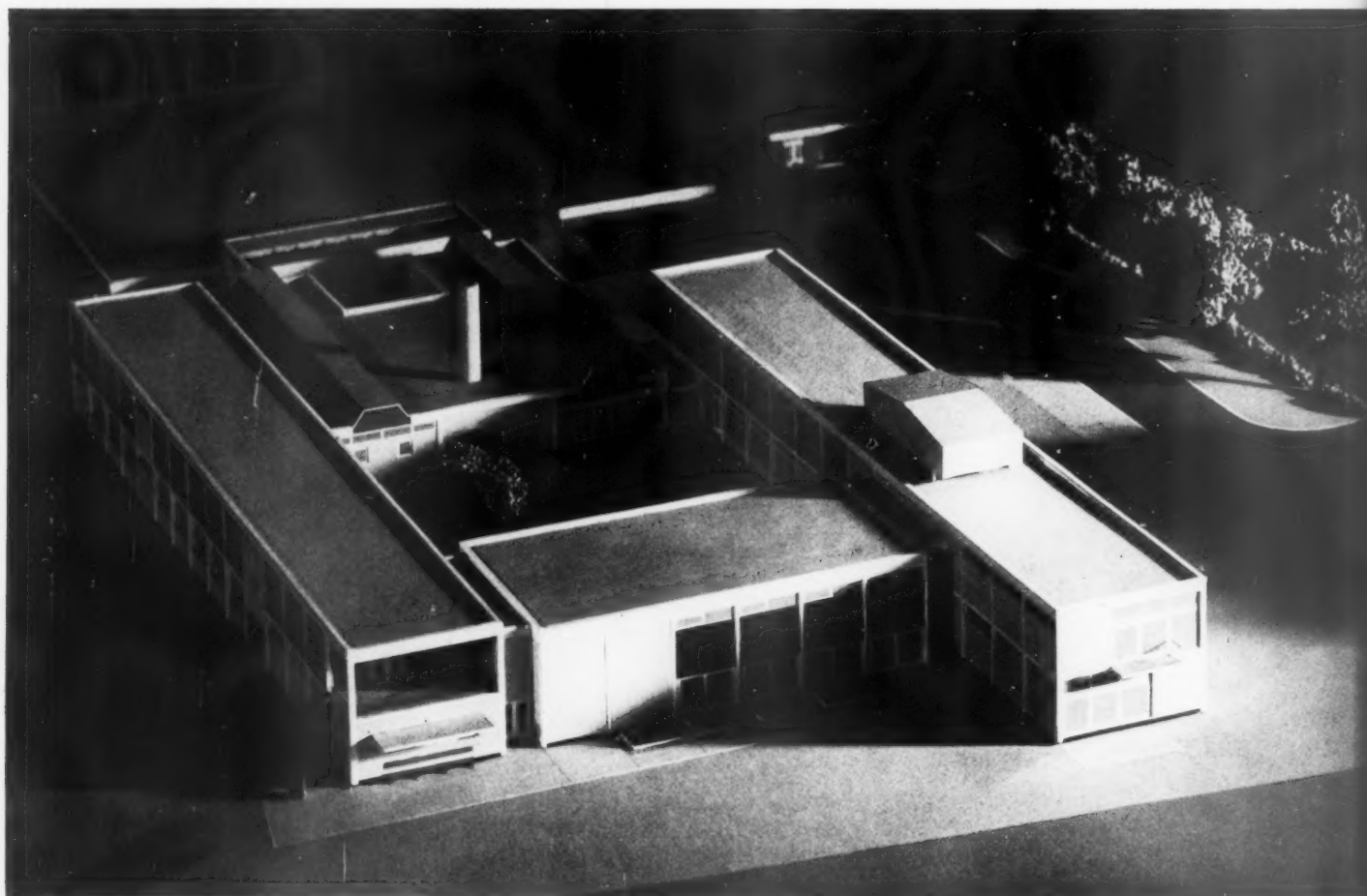
Above, school at Folkestone. The classroom wing is on the right on the highest part of the sloping site.

8. SCHOOLS



Above, Ickenham grammar school from the south-west. The building on the right has workshops on the ground floor and a gymnasium above.

Below, school at Upton-upon-Severn: showing the garden court round which the building is planned. The teaching blocks, on the north and south sides of it, are linked by a corridor along one side of the assembly hall.



continued from page 44]

storey administration wing which has a timber frame, clad externally with cedarwood boarding on aluminium foil for additional insulation. Upper floors are precast reinforced concrete, and roofs are strawboard slabs supported on steel purlins.

Designed in collaboration with E. J. Ashley Smith, Kent County Architect. Assistant architects, L. E. Tatum, J. Hoile, M. Pollard, J. Keable and C. H. V. Robinson. Quantity surveyors, C. John Mann and Son. Services engineers, J. Stinton Jones and Partners.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL: ICKENHAM

C. G. Stillman (Middlesex County Architect)

A mixed school with 720 places at Uxbridge, on a 12-acre site adjoining Western Avenue, from which the buildings have been removed as far as possible to minimize traffic noise. Construction will begin next June.

A 3-storey building, grouped round the central assembly hall, small hall and dining area, which are separated by sliding-folding doors. The kitchen can provide 550 meals, a larger proportion than usual in a school this size, since many children will come from long distances. The administrative rooms are on the ground floor, south of the main entrance. Gym changing rooms, on the north side of the assembly hall, are also accessible from the small hall and the playing fields. Under the first-floor gymnasium are two metalwork rooms and a foundry. On the first floor are four laboratories and housecraft and needlework rooms. On the second floor two laboratories, a technical drawing-office, art and craft rooms, a music room, two libraries and three sixth-form rooms. Eighteen classrooms are divided between the three floors.

The building is steel framed with lightweight precast vermiculite plaster casings, and suspended precast concrete floors. External walls are cavity brickwork, partly rendered.

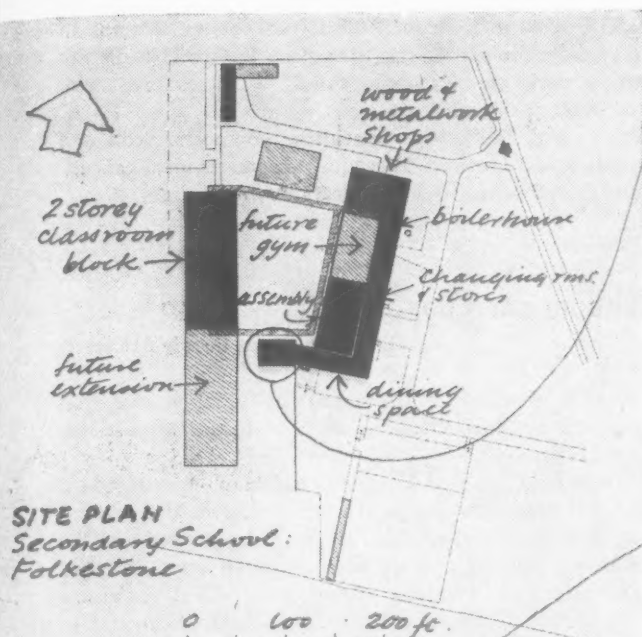
SECONDARY SCHOOL: UPTON-UPON-SEVERN

Frederick Gibberd

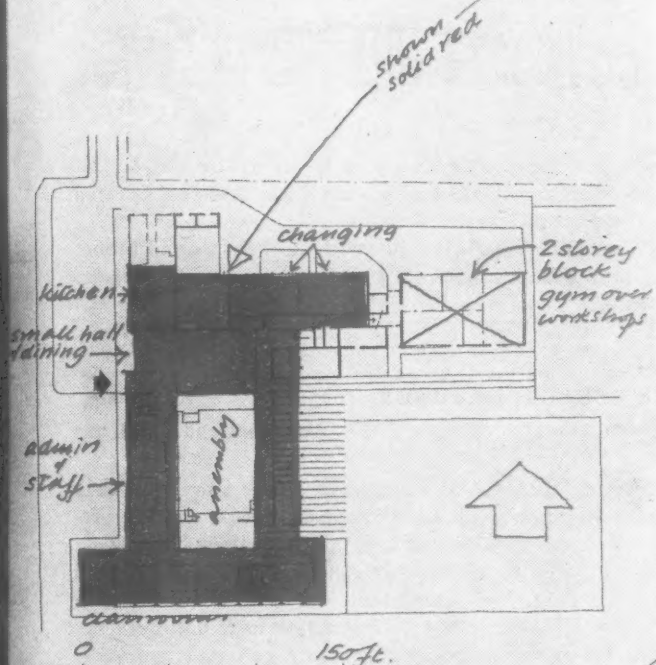
For the Worcestershire County Council, to accommodate 320 children, with the addition of two further classrooms later. Work began last April and will be completed in the spring of 1958.

The site, outside the town, is completely flat and forms a plateau, from which the land falls away on all sides. It has well established hedges with several large trees. Four blocks surround a paved garden court, designed to reduce corridor lengths and to free as much site as possible for playing fields. The main teaching rooms are on the first floor to give views over the surrounding countryside and provide a separation from the principal circulation areas and entrances. The 2-storey block on the south side has four classrooms on the first floor, with the library at the west end. The assembly hall and gymnasium form the second block, immediately beyond the main entrance. A corridor, designed as a side aisle for extra seating in the hall, provides a low-level link between the north and south blocks. The 2-storey block on the north contains most of the rooms for specialist study, with changing-rooms on the ground floor. The fourth block contains the handicraft room, small hall and dining-room, the kitchen and the boiler-house, thus grouping together all rooms requiring service access and those producing greatest noise.

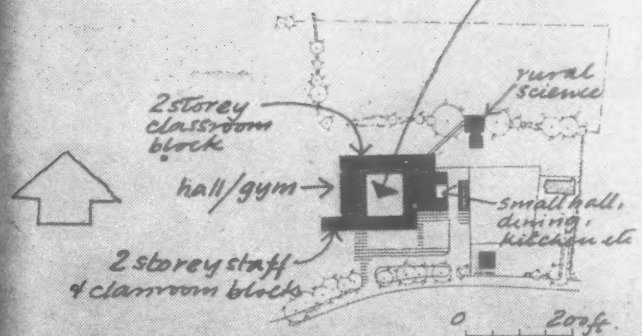
The structural frame is steel with internal beams and stanchions exposed. Externally, each bay is framed by columns and a string course at floor level, which is faced with buff-coloured reconstructed stone. The panel walls between columns on the ground floor have an outer skin of silver-grey, stone-faced blocks and are set back



SITE PLAN
Secondary School:
Folkestone

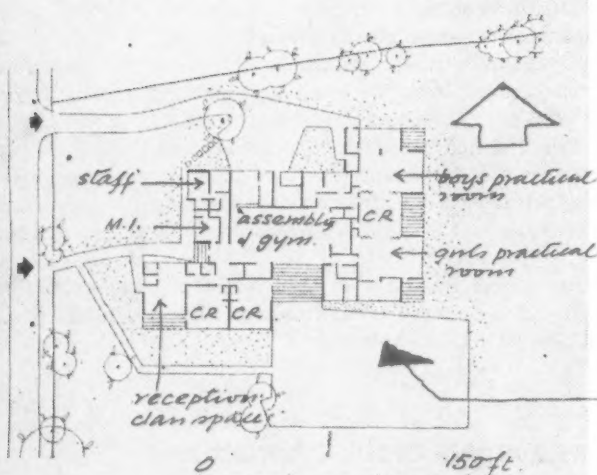
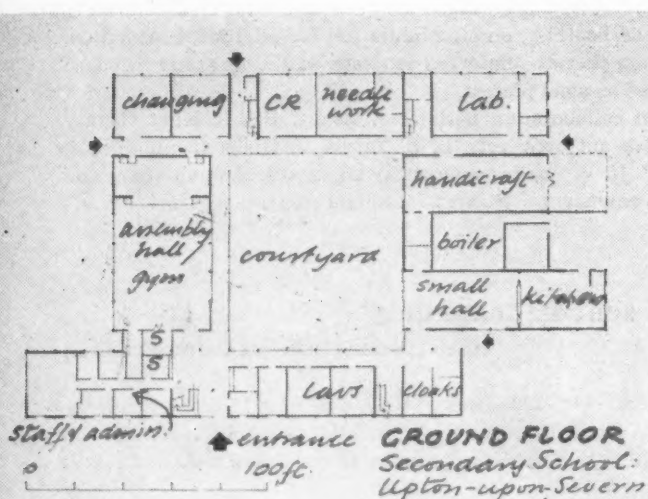


GROUND FLOOR Grammar School:
Ickenham

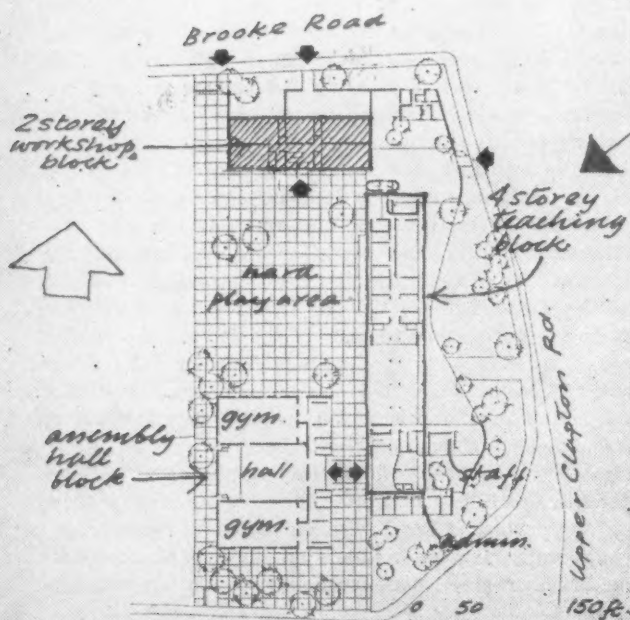


SITE PLAN
Secondary School: Upton-upon-Severn

8. SCHOOLS



FLOOR PLAN Special School: Basildon



beyond the wall above, to provide a flush face behind columns in lavatories and changing-rooms. On the first floor the panel walls are rendered, with a dark green painted finish. Windows are metal framed, painted in black and white.

Associate architect, J. B. Forrest. Consulting engineers, Scott and Wilson; Kirkpatrick and Partners. Electrical and mechanical consultants, Brandt and O'Dell. Quantity surveyor, O. A. Wainwright.

SPECIAL SCHOOL: BASILDON

H. Conolly (Essex County Architect)

A mixed all-age day school for 120 educationally sub-normal children, on a level site at Moat House in the new town. Construction will begin early this year.

The school caters for classes of 20 in six classrooms, two of which are laid out for boys' and girls' practical work (metalwork and woodwork for boys; housecraft and needlecraft for girls). In addition the girls' practical room is partly laid out as a flat, with kitchen-dining, bed-sitting and bathrooms. Teaching rooms are grouped round the central multi-purpose hall which will contain a limited amount of



fixed equipment for gymnastics and will be used also for dining. The storage space can also be used as a small stage. External covered spaces are provided for pet cages.

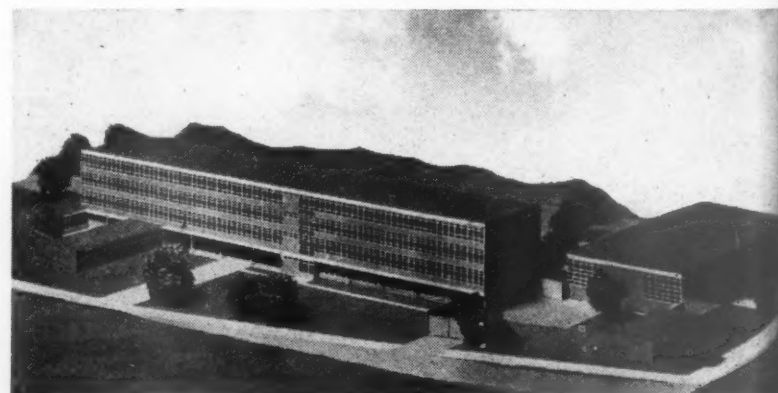
Construction is load-bearing brickwork with steel beams and timber joists. The building is planned on a 4 ft. by 4 ft. grid and main supports are at 12 ft. centres.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: HACKNEY

Armstrong and MacManus

For London County Council, on the Brooke House site, between a housing estate and a main road. To accommodate 960 boys, and provide for general study, engineering and building. It is planned on the house system, with four house-rooms which will also be used for teaching and dining. The school will also be used by evening institutes. Construction is expected to begin late next autumn.

The buildings are in three groups: assembly hall and gymnasium, a 4-storey teaching block and a 2-storey workshop block. The classrooms, which face east and west, are planned either side of a central corridor. Below them are the administrative and medical rooms. Two



gymnasias are placed either side of the assembly hall. Changing-rooms serve as dressing-rooms when the hall is used for drama. A covered way links the hall with the teaching block.

Construction is reinforced concrete with cavity brick panel walls. External walls are framed with reinforced-concrete columns, and in the teaching block the floor and roof slabs span across to a flat concrete beam the width of the corridor, itself supported on columns. The workshop block has a similar system with a brick spine wall.

Associate architect in charge, Brian Smith. Structural engineers, Ove Arup and Partners. Heating engineers, J. Roger Preston and Partners. Quantity surveyors, William C. Inman and Partners.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: SHEFFIELD

Architects Co-Partnership

A four-form entry mixed secondary modern school to accommodate 600 children. The site is east of Sheffield in a primarily residential neighbourhood. Construction will begin in October.

Planned in single-storey blocks round a courtyard, with one 3-storey block. The large hall, administrative area and library are centrally placed and a small paved court serves as an outdoor reading space adjacent to the library as well as a sound barrier between it and the remainder of the school. The workshop and practical rooms are in projecting wings. The changing-rooms can serve both the halls as well as the gymnasium. Except in the large hall a common eaves



line is maintained, and to take advantage of existing contours floor levels are dropped in rooms needing additional height.

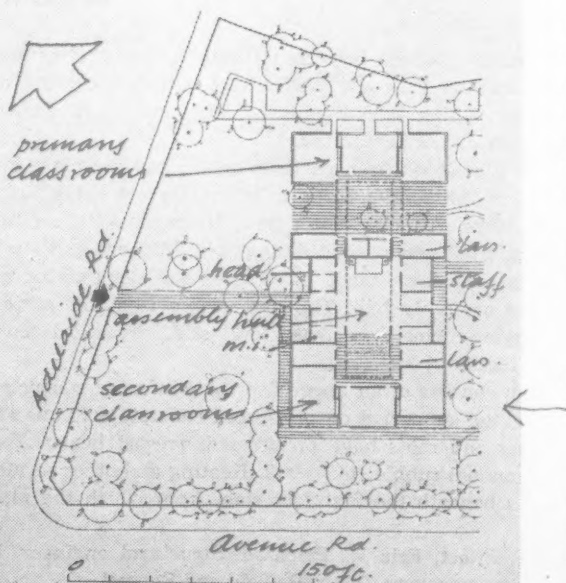
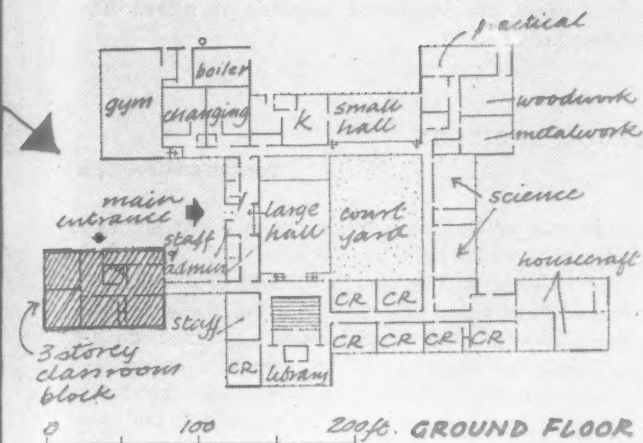
Construction is of timber-framed glazed panels to fit a 5 ft. grid, with a timber roof and wood-wool slabs. Large span roofs have trussed timber beams at 10 ft. centres. Solid infilling to panels is asbestos of varied colours. Brickwork replaces panels where completely solid external walls are required. The 3-storey block has a reinforced concrete frame, supporting hollow-pot floors and roof. Cladding is timber panels of the same type as elsewhere, with some brick solid walls. The concrete structure is exposed and painted black.

Designed in collaboration with the city architect, J. L. Womersley. Consulting engineers, Ove Arup and Partners. Heating and electrical engineer, H. J. Knox. Quantity surveyors, Davis, Belfield and Everest.

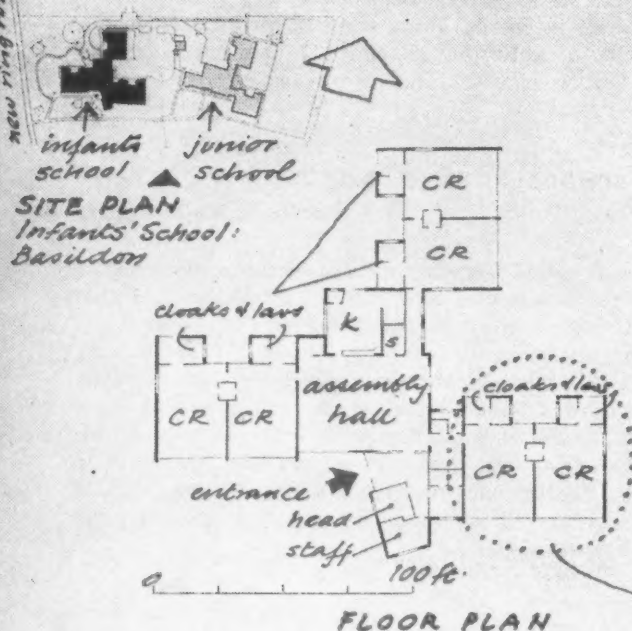
SPECIAL SCHOOL: HAMPSTEAD

J. L. Martin (London County Council Architect)

For delicate children (see also AR, November, 1956, page 321). It shares a site at the corner of Avenue Road and Adelaide Road with a school for physically handicapped children, which is nearing completion. A school-keeper's house serves both schools. The school for delicate children is due for completion in January, 1958.



SITE PLAN Special School Hampstead



It is planned as an open-air school, with three primary and three secondary classrooms and an assembly hall, accommodating altogether 180 children. The classrooms, which surround an open and an enclosed courtyard, and have continuous south windows, are reached by covered ways from a central building containing staff-rooms, a medical room and the assembly hall. Meals are taken in the assembly hall, the mid-day meal being brought across from the kitchen of the adjoining school for physically handicapped children and breakfast and tea prepared in a servery opening off the hall. Classrooms have special fittings and storage for beds and blankets. The enclosed courtyard is to be used for teaching.

Construction is of load-bearing brick cross-walls, faced with London stocks, and a reinforced concrete slab roof. The assembly hall is steel framed. Except on the south wall of the classrooms, which is fully glazed between steel mullions, windows are timber-framed with steel opening lights. Infill panels are of vertical boarding, varnished. The school has under-floor heating.

INFANTS' SCHOOL: BASILDON

Poulton and Freeman

In the Kingswood area of Basildon new town, where it shares a site with a junior school, to be built by the same architects. Work began at the end of 1955 and will be completed next September.

A single-storey two-form entry school, employing the plan-form developed by Essex county council, comprising separated double teaching units and using the assembly hall as circulation space.

Construction is load-bearing brick with London stocks externally. Classrooms are roofed with plywood box units spanning 26 ft. and have floor-to-ceiling metal windows with coloured glass panels, backed with plaster block partitioning, up to a height of 2 ft. On the south wall similar windows are separated by vertical cedar boarding. The assembly hall has a curved roof of plywood units supported on exposed tubular steel trusses and columns.

Designed in collaboration with H. Conolly, Essex County Architect. Assistant architect, R. A. Durrant. Structural engineers, R. T. James and Partners. Electrical and mechanical engineer, H. A. Sandford. Quantity surveyors, Thurgood, Son and Chidgey.

SECONDARY SCHOOL: RICHMOND, YORKS

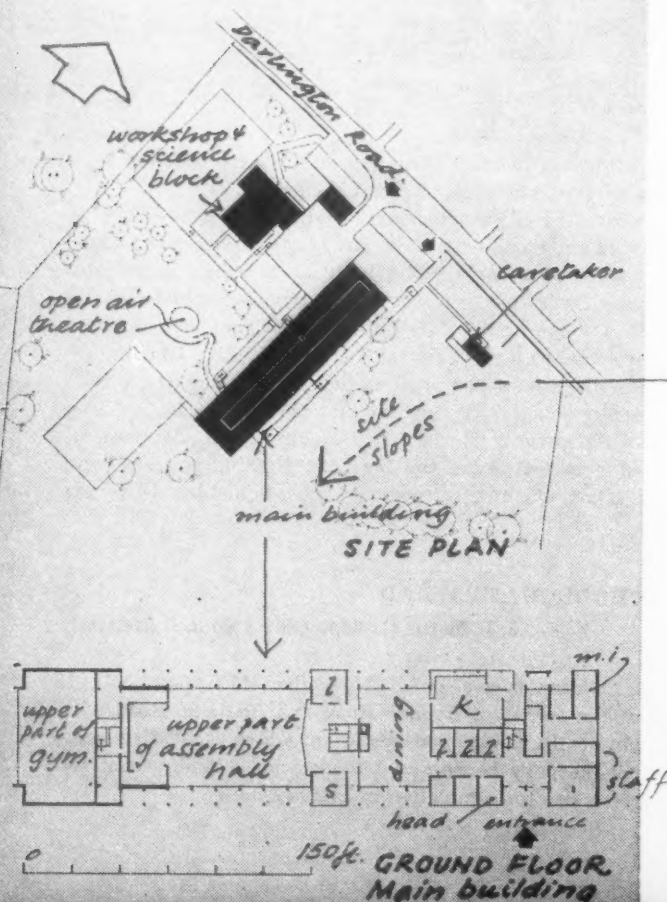
Denis Clarke Hall

A county modern school, housing 600 pupils, for the North Riding Education Committee. The site, half a mile outside the town, adjoins that of the girls' high school built by the same architect in 1939. Construction began last September.

The 15-acre site slopes from north to south, and the main building is placed across the contours, the adjoining levels being linked by terraces and steps. All classrooms and cloakrooms are on the first floor, the ground floor containing dining area, kitchens and staffrooms and a lower ground floor, made possible by the slope of the ground, containing the assembly hall. The gymnasium is at the same level, with its changing-rooms at a lower level still. Practical rooms are in a separate block.

Construction consists of an upper floor of reinforced concrete cross-walls, cast in situ, supported on reinforced concrete columns at 25 ft. spacing. Floors and roofs have prestressed, precast beams. External walls are of random rubble stonework. Heating and other services are in large ducts beneath the first-floor slab, from which the pipes are suspended.

Assistant architect, Eric W. Prichard. Structural engineer, Hajnal Konyi. Quantity surveyors, Davis, Belfield and Everest.



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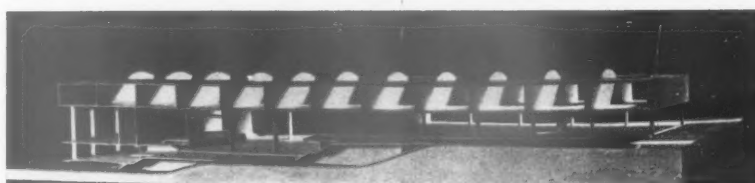
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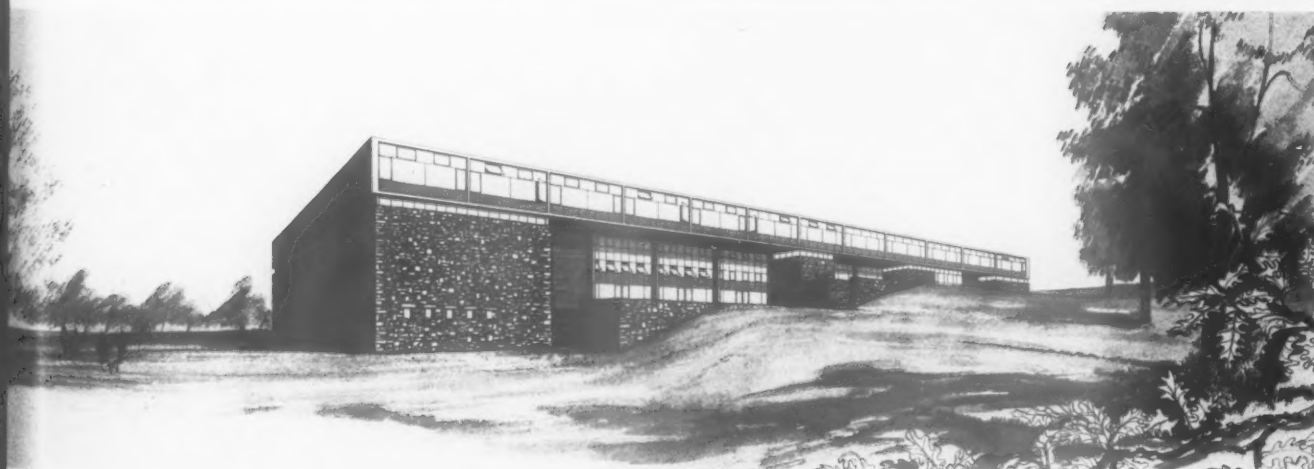
Left, special school for delicate children at Hampstead, by the architect to the London County Council: the assembly hall separates the two courtyards round which the single-storey classrooms are planned.



Right, infants' school at Basildon, a single-storey building in which the central assembly hall also serves for circulation.

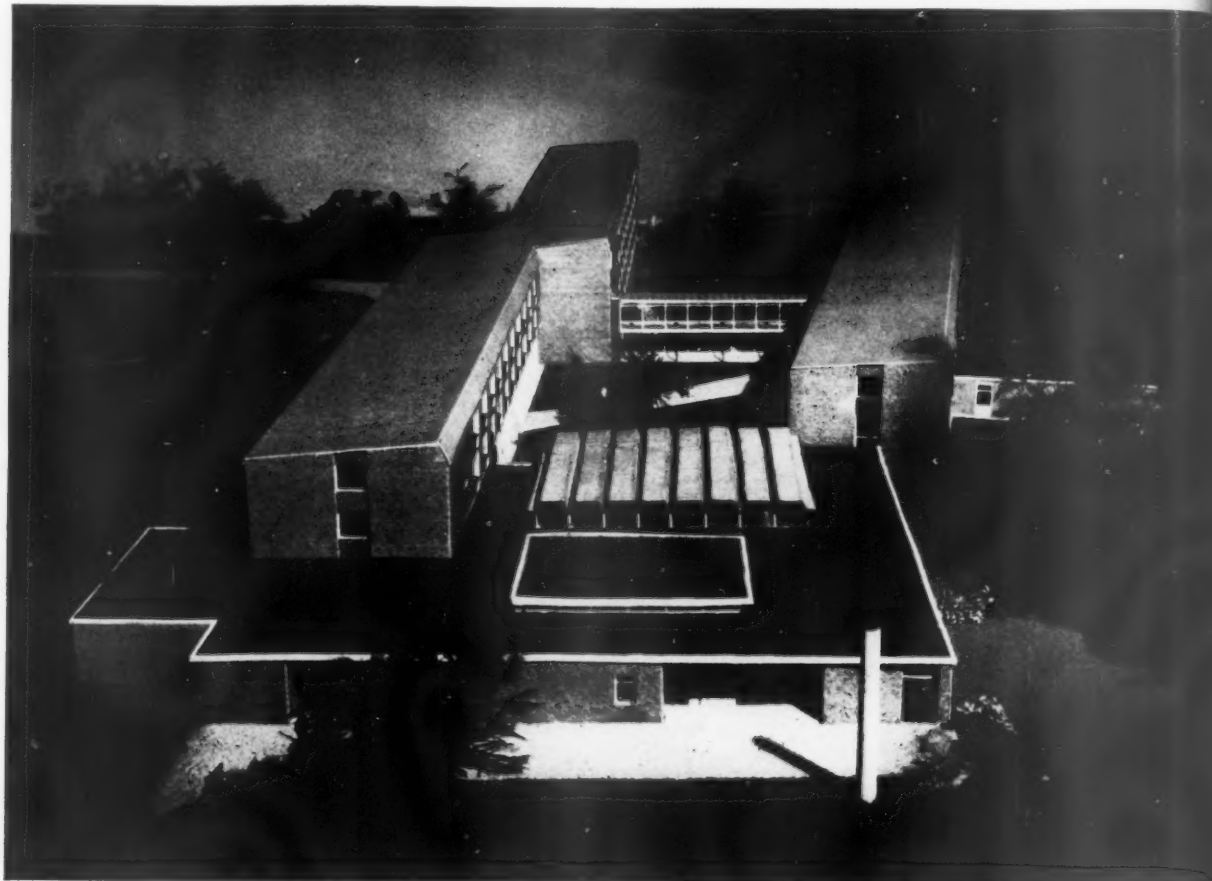


School at Richmond: right, skeleton model showing cross-wall construction; below, sketch from the south-east, showing how the building steps down the sloping site.

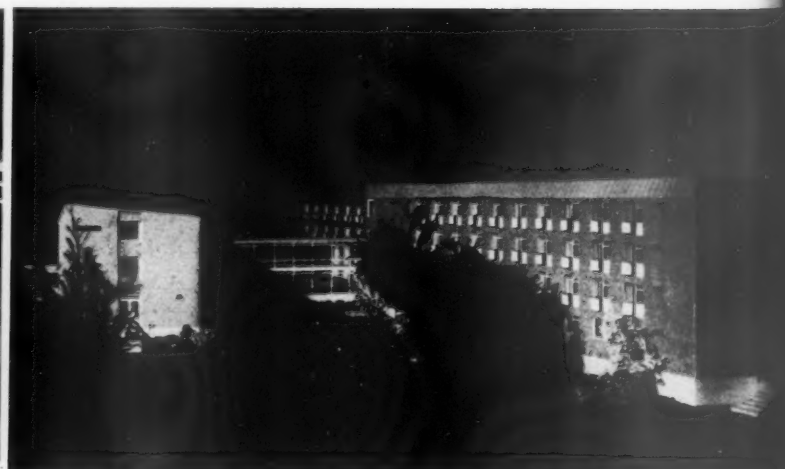
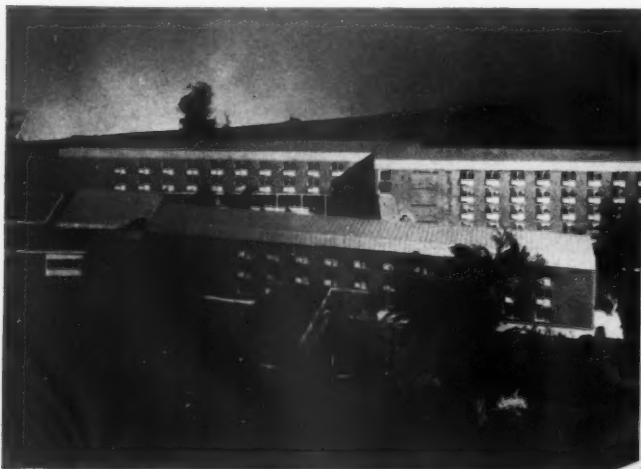


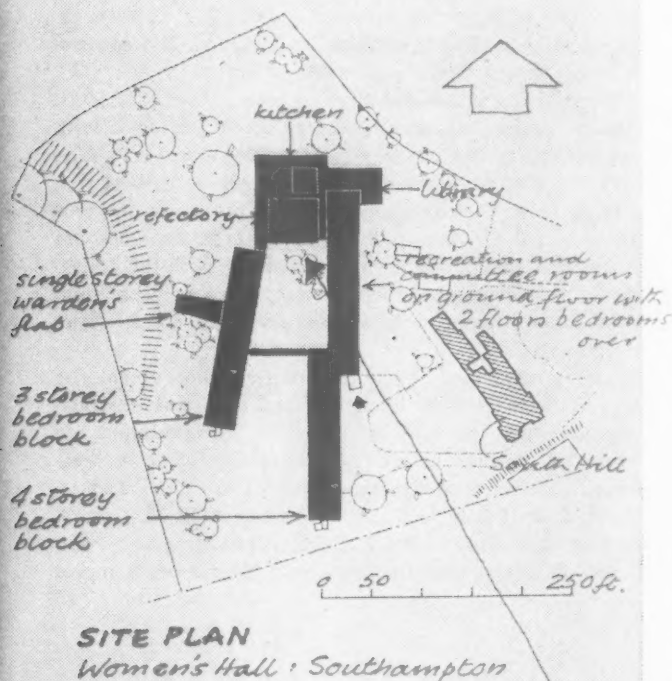
9

HOSTELS ETC.



Women's hall of residence at Southampton University: above, from the north, with the refectory, common-room and library in the foreground. Below, the parallel bedroom wings from the west and the south-west.



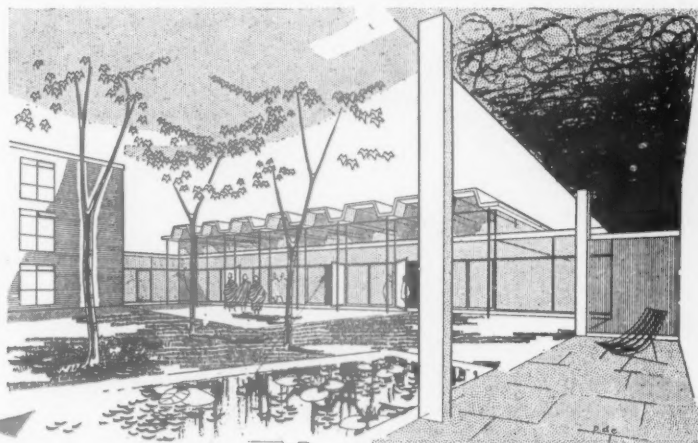


WOMEN'S HALL: SOUTHAMPTON

Basil Spence and Partners

A hall of residence for 150 women students at Southampton University. It is in the grounds of an existing hall at South Hill, housing 30 students. It is hoped to begin work in March.

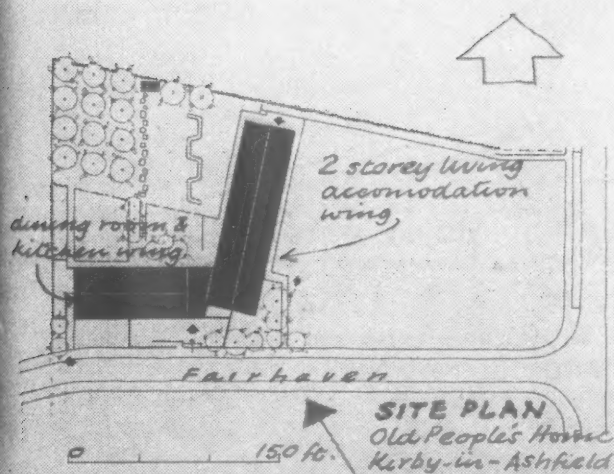
The parts of the building have been grouped round a courtyard so as to preserve existing trees. The maximum height is four floors. At the request of the university the bedrooms are planned on the corridor system. They occupy two wings, joined at an angle to a



single-storey block containing refectory, kitchen, common-room and library. On the ground floor of one wing, looking into the courtyard, are recreation and committee rooms.

The main construction is load-bearing brick walls with reinforced concrete floor slabs. The refectory is roofed with prefabricated plywood troughs. Roofs are covered with copper.

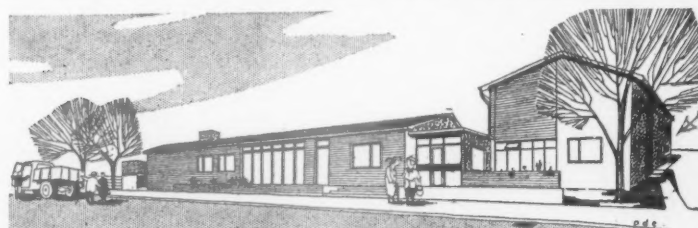
Consulting engineers, Ove Arup and Partners.

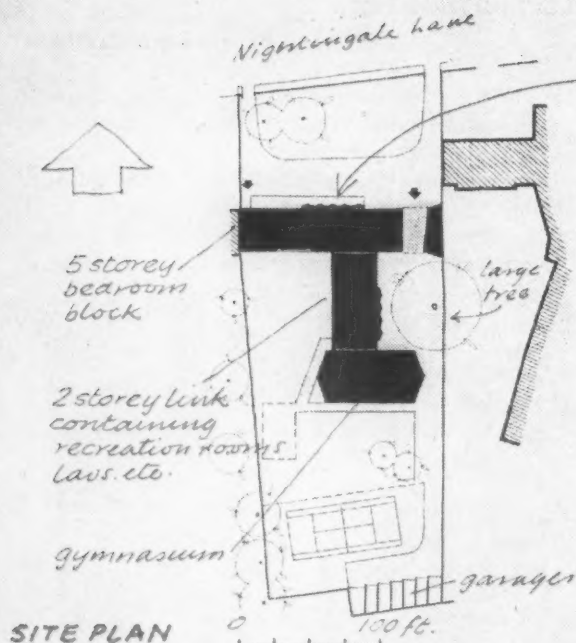


OLD PEOPLE'S HOME: KIRBY-IN-ASHFIELD

D. E. E. Gibson (Notts County Architect)

Due for completion in January, 1958. A two-storey wing contains 27 bedrooms for old people, staff bedrooms with two sitting-rooms on the ground floor and a large lounge, entered from either side of the





staircase on the first floor. A single-storey wing contains the dining-room and kitchen, and the entrance links the two.

Construction is load-bearing brickwork with solid concrete ground floor, prestressed concrete first floor and welded steel roof members. The dining and entrance halls are lined with facing bricks.

Deputy county architect, E. Frear. Assistant county architect (general projects division), H. S. Plumtree. Principal assistant architect, R. N. D. Iredale. Assistant architect, M. D. Procter. Quantity surveyor, J. C. Robinson.

POLICE SECTION HOUSE: CLAPHAM

J. Innes Elliott (Chief Architect, New Scotland Yard)

On a level site on the south side of Clapham Common. It accommodates 76 single men. Construction will start in April of this year.

The main residential block is five storeys high and is set back 90 ft. There is a separate gymnasium and a 2-storey block linking it with the main building and containing day-rooms, cloakrooms, etc. The three units form a courtyard, planned so as to preserve the best tree on the site—a large horse-chestnut, which screens the backs of shops and flats on Balham Hill. On the ground floor of the main block are the warden's rooms and the dining-room and kitchens, with the policemen's rooms on the four floors above. The 2-storey block has changing-rooms, etc. and a billiard-room on the ground floor, and lounge, television and quiet-room above.

The buildings have reinforced concrete frames and floor-slabs. The roof of the main block is reinforced concrete and that of the gymnasium timber, covered with copper. Wall panels between columns are brick faced, with split slate on the ground floor of the entrance elevation. Cedar shingles are used on the upper part of the link building.

Senior architect, S. J. Hanchett. Executive architect, K. M. Carroll. Assistant architects, G. V. Charles and P. Silsby. Consulting engineers, Leslie Turner and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Thurgood, Son and Chidgey. Model maker, S. Kaczmarczyk.

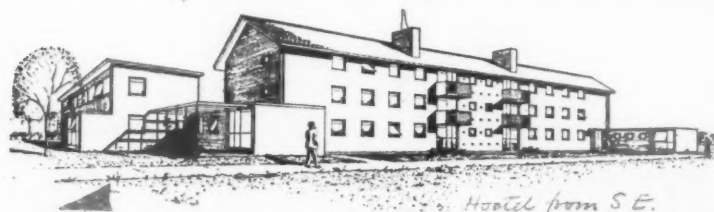
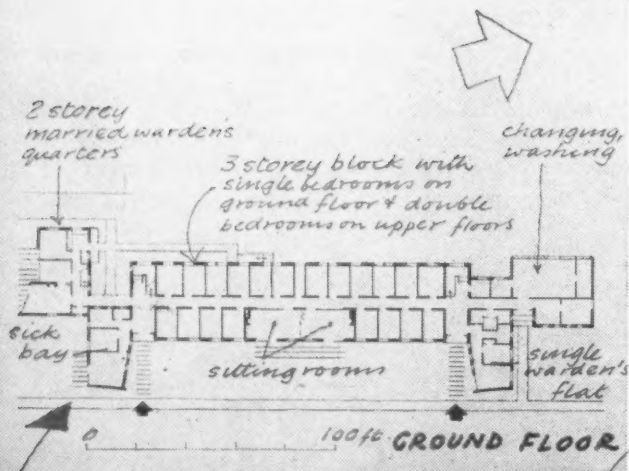
AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS' HOSTEL: WRITTLE

H. Conolly (Essex County Architect)

For Essex Institute of Agriculture: one of three new buildings extending the present residential accommodation. They are sited round a hockey pitch to preserve a quadrangular arrangement with existing buildings. To the west of the hostel are large orchards. Building has already begun, and is due to be completed next September.

Accommodation includes single or double study bedrooms for 60 male students, with communal sitting-rooms, service rooms, changing-rooms, etc.; also three-bed sick bay, a house for a married warden and a flat for a single warden.

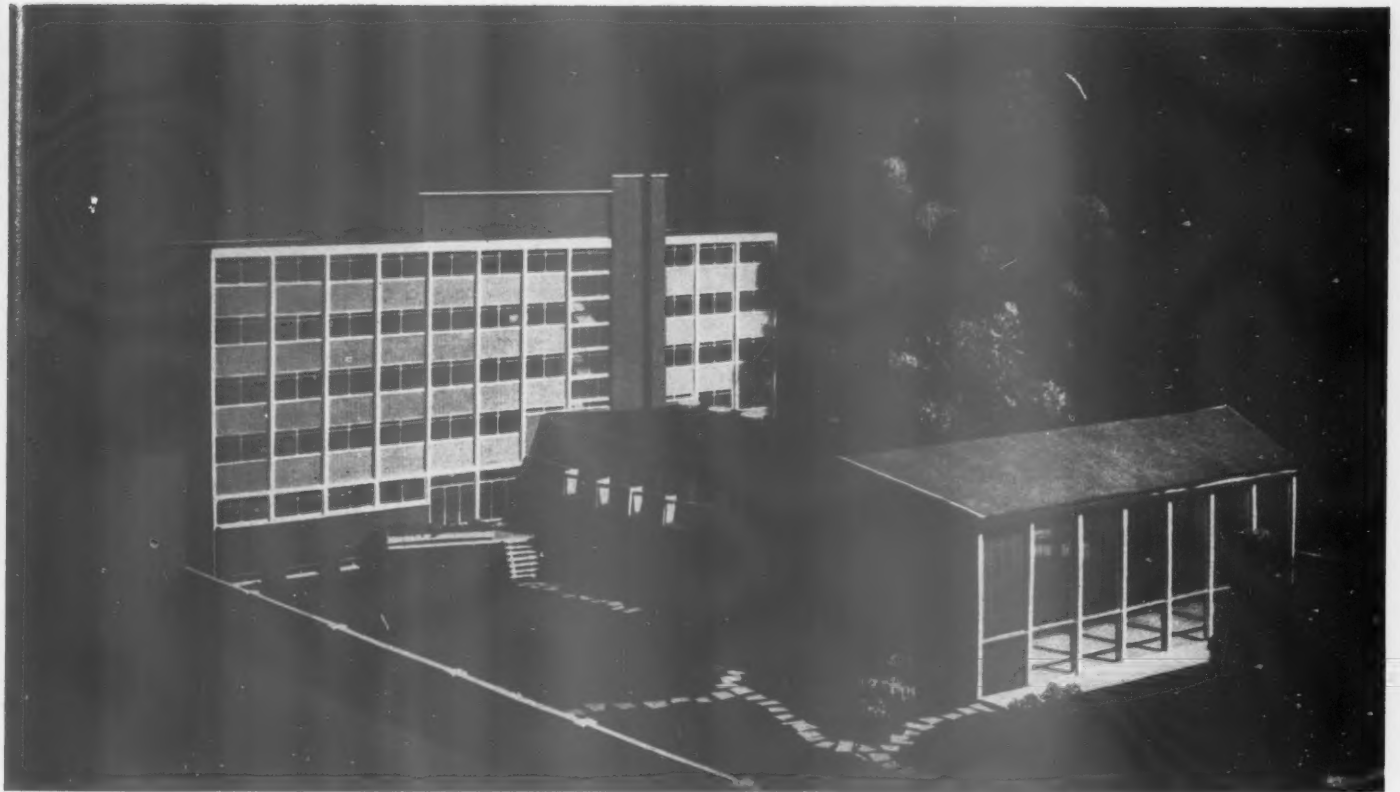
Construction is load-bearing brickwork with Tuscan facing bricks and dark brown sand-faced double Roman tiles on timber trussed



roofs. Floors and flat roofs are of prestressed precast concrete units.

Deputy county architect, D. Senior. Assistant county architect, K. D. Box. Sectional assistant architect, R. F. S. Fenton. Senior assistant architect, J. C. W. Fulbeck.

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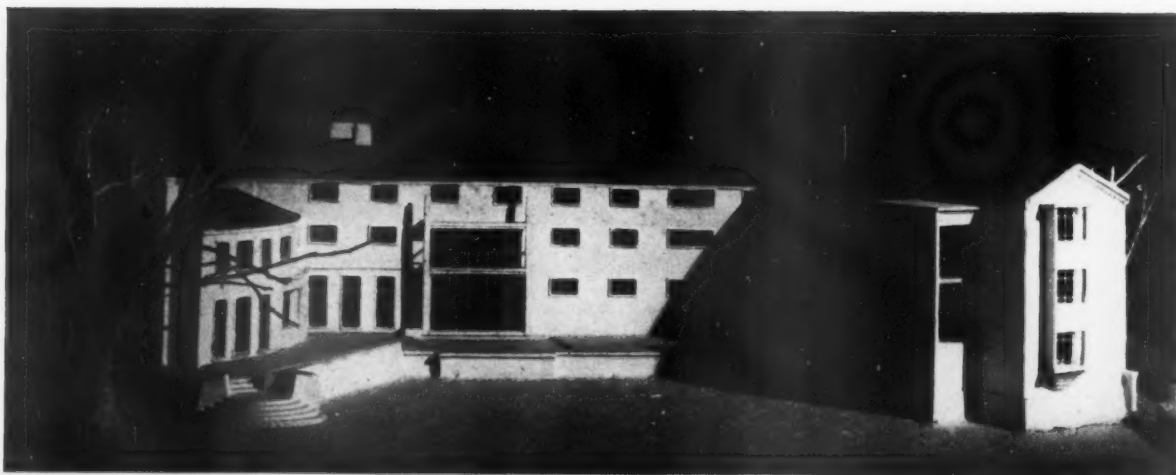
Police station house, Clapham Common: above, looking down on the model showing the main residential block linked by a lower block to the gymnasium; top of page, from the south-west; right, the linking block from the west.





Above, boy scouts' hostel in Kensington: the Queen's Gate side.

9. HOSTELS ETC.



Boys' house at Eton: left, from the west, with the house-masters' private wing on the left and the boys' wing on the right; the large window in the centre lights the pupil room. Below left, the main boys' wing, facing south. Below right, from the south-east, with the boys' wing on the left and the staff quarters on the right.

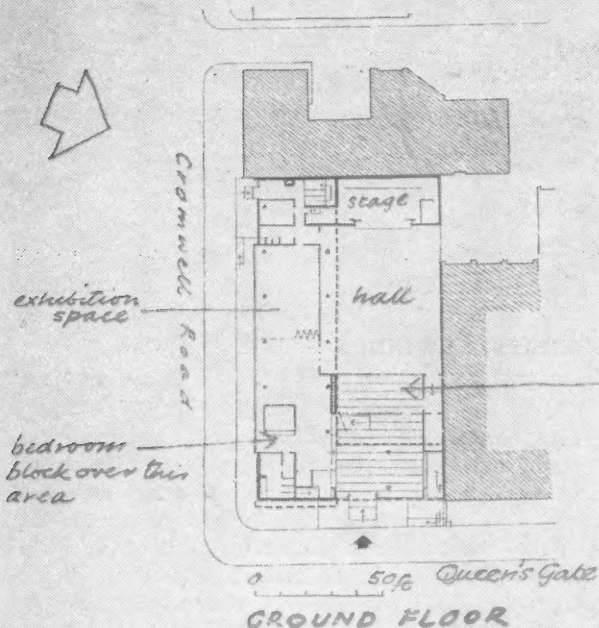


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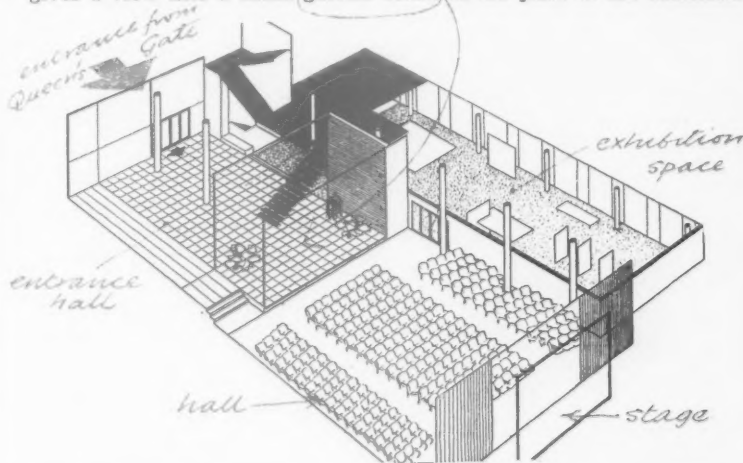
BOY SCOUTS' HOSTEL: KENSINGTON

Ralph Tubbs



To be erected by the Boy Scouts Association as a memorial to Lord Baden-Powell, whose centenary falls this year. It will provide accommodation for scout visitors and facilities for scouts to meet socially. The site is at the corner of Queens Gate and Cromwell Road. Construction will begin this summer.

There are dormitories holding approximately 100 scouts and bedrooms for 40; also a common-room, library, games room, large dining-room and hall with stage. Apart from the hall, the ground floor is planned as free space, subdivided only by glazed screens or sliding partitions, and will be used in part for a memorial exhibition to Lord Baden-Powell. The entrance portion rises through two storeys and is overlooked by a balcony. The glazed screen opposite the entrance gives a view into a small garden court. A car park in the basement

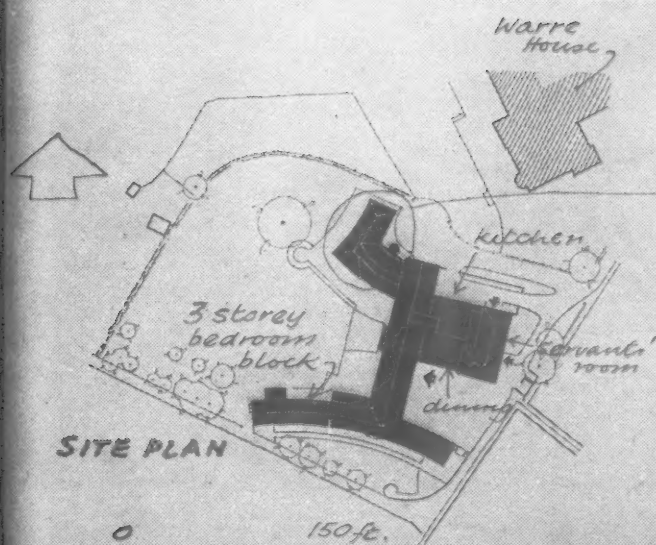


is entered from a mews at the back. The Queens Gate frontage is the higher, to preserve the scale of existing building, but the first floor of this wing is void, so that the games roof-terrace above the hall has a view into the gardens of the Natural History Museum.

Construction is reinforced concrete, the main wing facing Cromwell Road being supported on two rows of columns with cantilevered walls. Assistant architect, Eric Corbey.

BOYS' HOUSE: ETON

William Holford and Partners



To be called Farrer House, after the late Gaspard Farrer: a new house (housing 50 boys, the housemaster and his family, the Dame and domestic staff) planned in order that occupants of existing houses can be decanted in connection with the programme, drawn up in 1952, of modernizing and converting them in turn. The site adjoins Warre House. Work has just begun and will take two years.

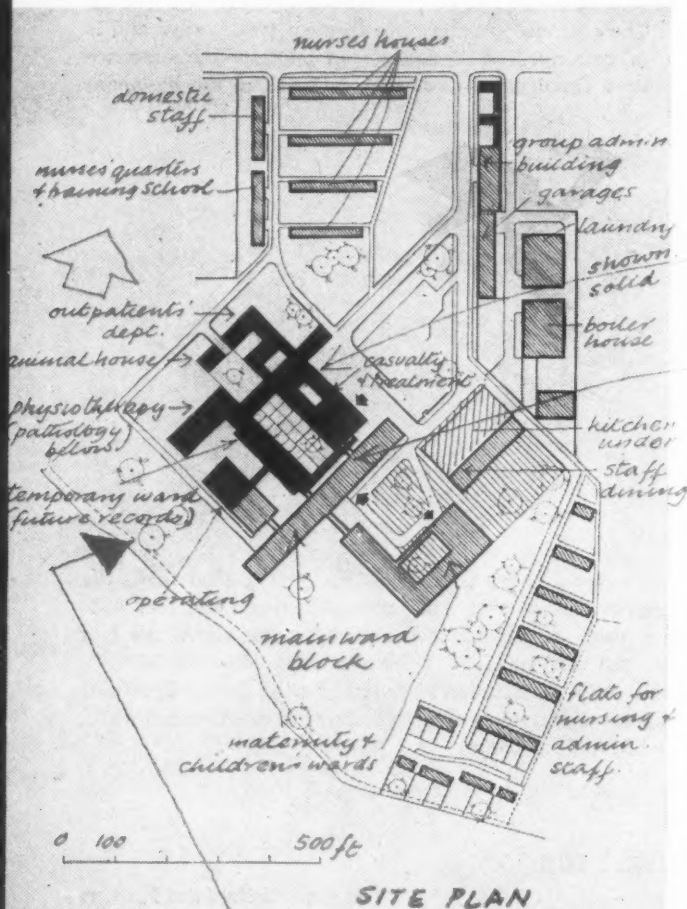
The focal point of an open plan is the pupil-room and dining-room and kitchen. The housemaster's accommodation occupies a 2-storey wing to the north-west. A 3-storey curved wing to the south contains the separate rooms for each boy. The link between this wing and the central block contains the entrance hall and cloakrooms. In the upper part of the central block are the Dame's rooms and staff quarters. There is an air-raid shelter in the basement.

The building has cavity brick walls, anchored to a reinforced concrete frame of precast units. Steel trusses carry a copper roof.

Executive architect, Edward Duley. Assistant architects, Neville Burren, Peter Harrison, Howard Mason and Ian Scott. Consulting engineers, Considere Constructions. Quantity surveyors, Grimwade and Ainsley.

10

HOSPITALS



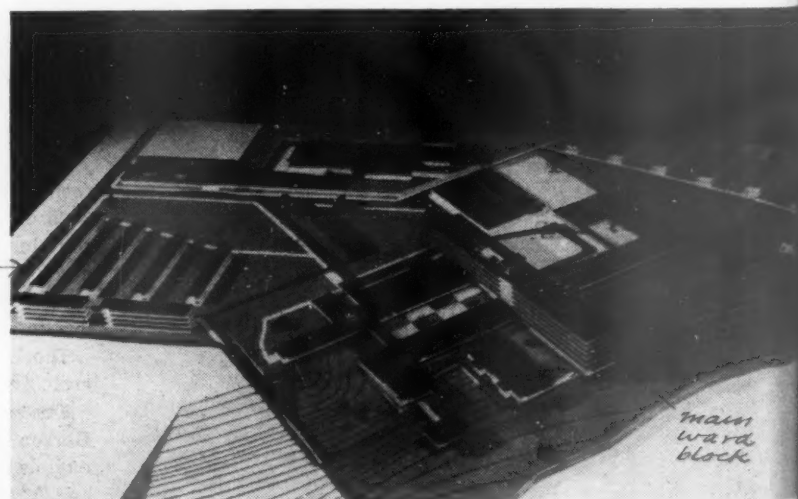
GENERAL HOSPITAL: SWINDON

Powell and Moya

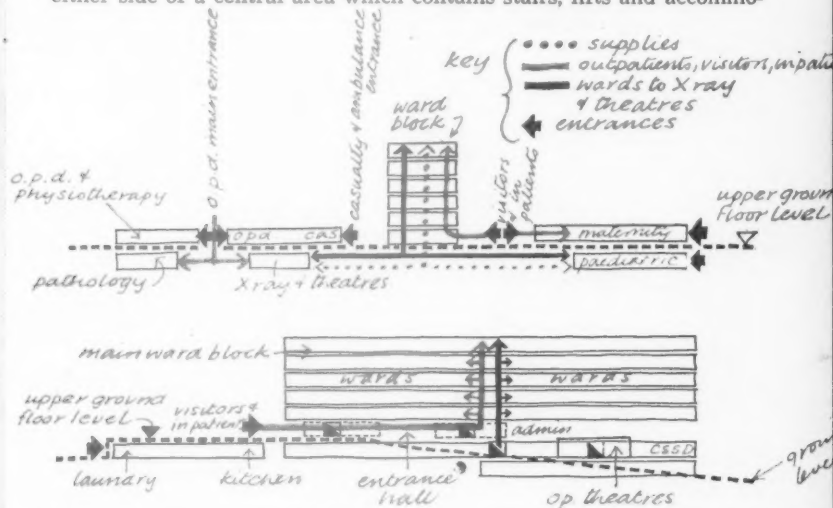
A 400-bed general hospital with out-patients' clinics and treatment departments, for the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It is the first major post-war hospital in England to be started, and its design embodies many of the conclusions arrived at by the Nuffield Foundation for the Investigation into the Functions and Design of Hospitals. It is being built in stages, Stage I being the general out-patients' clinics, casualty, pathology, X-ray and physiotherapy departments, together with a temporary ward for orthopaedic and casualty cases, and one major operating theatre. To complete the hospital, the main ward block, maternity and children's departments, three more theatres, kitchens and service buildings will be added, the temporary ward of Stage I becoming the administration wing and records department. The building of Stage I is just beginning.

The site, of 22 acres, is on a high ridge to the south of Swindon and has views to the south, east and west over the Wiltshire Downs. The out-patients' and treatment departments are in 1- and 2-storey blocks and are designed and sited so that expansions or alterations are simple to carry out. Most of the in-patient accommodation, however, consists of standard wards for which multi-storey construction is economical and more compact. The main hospital buildings consist therefore of a multi-storey ward block with extensive views and straddling, at right angles, the single and 2-storey out-patients' and treatment departments and also the maternity and children's wards. (These are not standard wards and can more pleasantly and efficiently be sited at ground level.)

The sloping site has enabled two ground levels to be planned to separate the two streams of hospital traffic, public and internal. The upper ground floor, which is reached from the main entrances, serves out-patients and visitors to the wards, and the lower ground floor is reserved for internal hospital circulation, distribution of supplies, food



and removal of bodies to the mortuary. On this level also are the major operating theatres, X-ray department, pathology laboratories and central sterilizing and supplies department, all of which serve both the ward block and the out-patients' and casualty departments. Service buildings such as kitchens, boiler-house, group laundry, workshops and general stores are on the north-east corner of the site, down wind from the main hospital buildings and out of view from the main wards. The kitchens are connected to the lower ground floor level of the main ward block by a short underground link from which heated trolleys are distributed vertically direct into the ward kitchens. On each floor of the main ward block the wards are grouped in pairs on either side of a central area which contains stairs, lifts and accommo-



diagrammatic SECTIONS showing circulation and use of levels.

dation which can be shared. In the out-patients' department, the usual mammoth waiting hall has been rejected in favour of providing for each clinic a small waiting alcove off the corridor, looking out either on to the surrounding countryside or on to a small enclosed garden.

Construction is *in-situ* reinforced concrete with beamless floors and roof-slabs supported by columns. The external walling is of hardwood framed construction with glass-faced panel infilling below cill level and vertical sliding aluminium sashes, fixed lights or glass louvred vents above. The exposed edges of the floor slabs and columns are faced with slate and the podium at the lower end of the site with granite setts. Heating is by floor panels with the exception of the operating department in which ceiling panels are used in conjunction with mechanical ventilation.

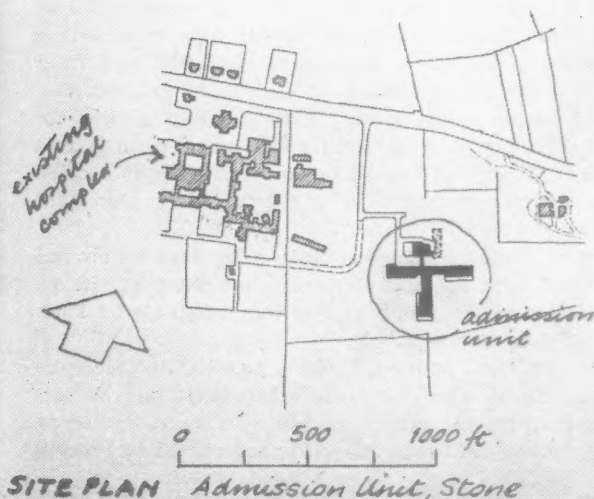
Consulting architect, R. Llewelyn Davies.

ADMISSION UNIT: STONE, BUCKS

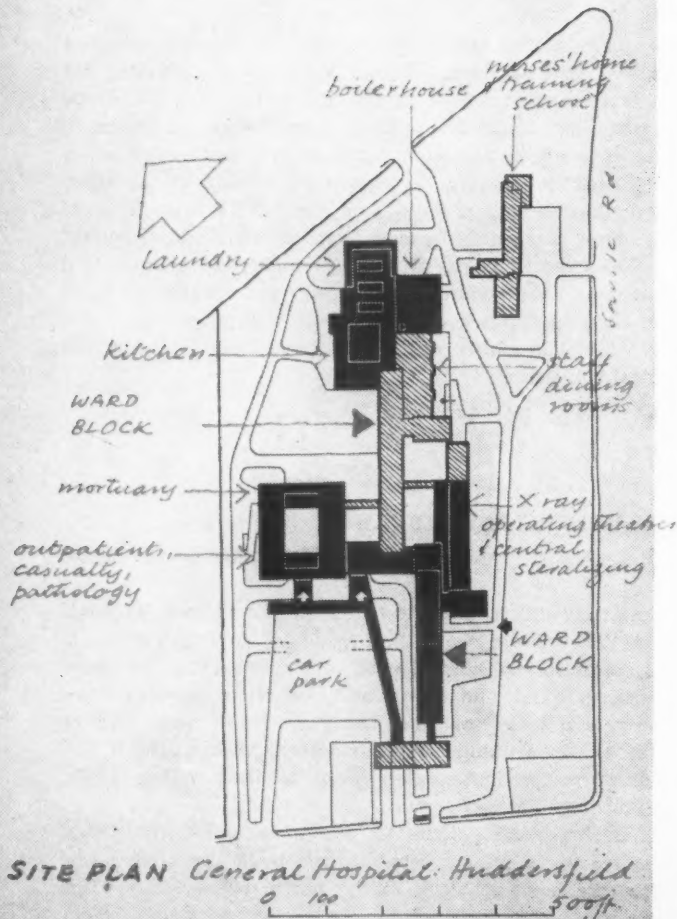
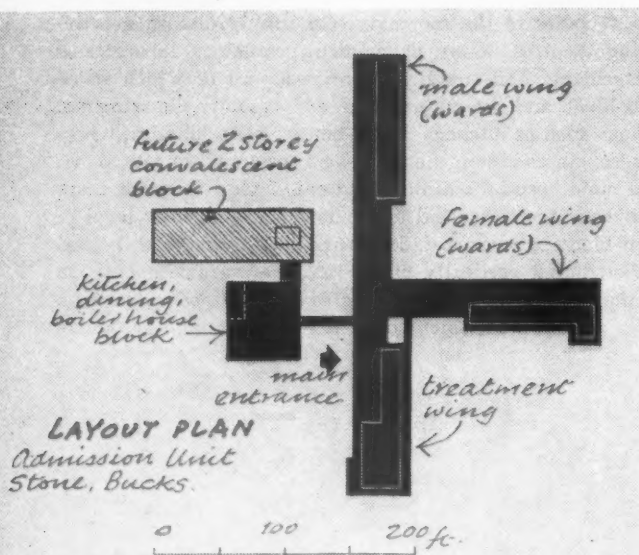
Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners

At St. John's Hospital, near Aylesbury, for the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. The building is in the grounds of an existing mental hospital, and caters for patients in need of treatment best provided outside the main hospital, and the majority of whom are able, after treatment, to return to normal life. Later a 2-storey wing will be added; in this and in a number of convalescent villas patients will stay for a short period immediately prior to their return home. Work on the first stage has just begun.

The plan has three main elements: the male and female ward wings and the treatment wing accessible from both. The kitchen and dining-room are in a small block to the north, connected by link



10. HOSPITALS



corridors to the first and second stage buildings, which have each accommodation for 28 male and 32 female patients. Patients are encouraged to circulate freely and ease of access to the gardens adjoining each wing is one of the principal reasons for the planning of the first stage all on the ground floor.

The structure is generally load-bearing cross-walls. Roofs are timber joists and wood-wool slabs, except where spans exceed 20 ft., where plywood box units are used. External walls are either cavity brickwork (where there are high-level or no windows) or timber curtain wall. The statutory medical requirements regarding the maximum size of panes and the extent of their opening, and the necessity of providing barred windows to the guarded rooms, determined the window module.

Architect to the Hospital Board, W. J. Jobson. Mechanical and electrical engineers, J. Roger Preston and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Davis, Belfield and Everest.

GENERAL HOSPITAL: HUDDERSFIELD

Pite, Son and Fairweather

A new hospital for 585 beds on a site $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city centre, to replace the old General Hospital. To be built in two stages. The first will provide approximately half the beds, four operating theatres, part of the X-ray department, kitchen, boiler-house and some nurses' accommodation (in villas each accommodating 10-12 persons), the out-patients' department, pathology department, mortuary and laundry. The second stage will provide the remainder of the beds, together with four more operating theatres, the casualty department, the remainder of the X-ray department, doctors' and trained nurses' quarters, staff dining-rooms, nurses' training school and nurses' home for 50 nurses and 30 domestics. Site works will begin in 1957 and construction of Stage I early in 1958.

The shape, aspect, contours and subsoil dictated that the plan should be lineal rather than radial in form. The main elements consist of two ward blocks placed in echelon form, having a south-east and north-west aspect, the out-patients-casualty-pathology-mortuary block arranged centrally between them on the north side, the operating theatre-X-ray block forming a link between them on the south side and the kitchen-boiler-house-laundry-staff-dining-room block at the east end. The doctors' and trained nurses' quarters are in a wing at the west end.

Advantage has been taken of a sloping site to segregate the various circulations, internal and external: patients, visitors, staff and services. The main ground floor level, which coincides with the road outside, carries all pedestrian traffic from outside; the lower ground floor level carries the main patient traffic, and the basement floors carry staff and service traffic. The main entrances are at two levels, at the intersection of the two ward blocks with the out-patient and casualty departments. One reception and records department serves both in-patients and out-patients. Each ward block has two ward units, of about 30 beds, on each upper floor. Each unit consists of two 12-bed wards and six single-bed wards. The operating theatres are above the X-ray departments so as to share mechanical plant housed in a sub-basement. The ground floor of this block is open, to provide a link with the adjoining courtyard and a covered exercise area for the physiotherapy department.

Construction is of reinforced concrete cross-walls. Edge beams and end walls are faced with Portland stone, precast concrete window mullions with slate and the plinth and certain single-storey flank walls with local stone in random rubble.

Designed in collaboration with P. B. Nash, architect to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. Consultant engineers, Scott and Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners. Consultant mechanical services engineers, Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley. Quantity surveyor, Rex Proctor.

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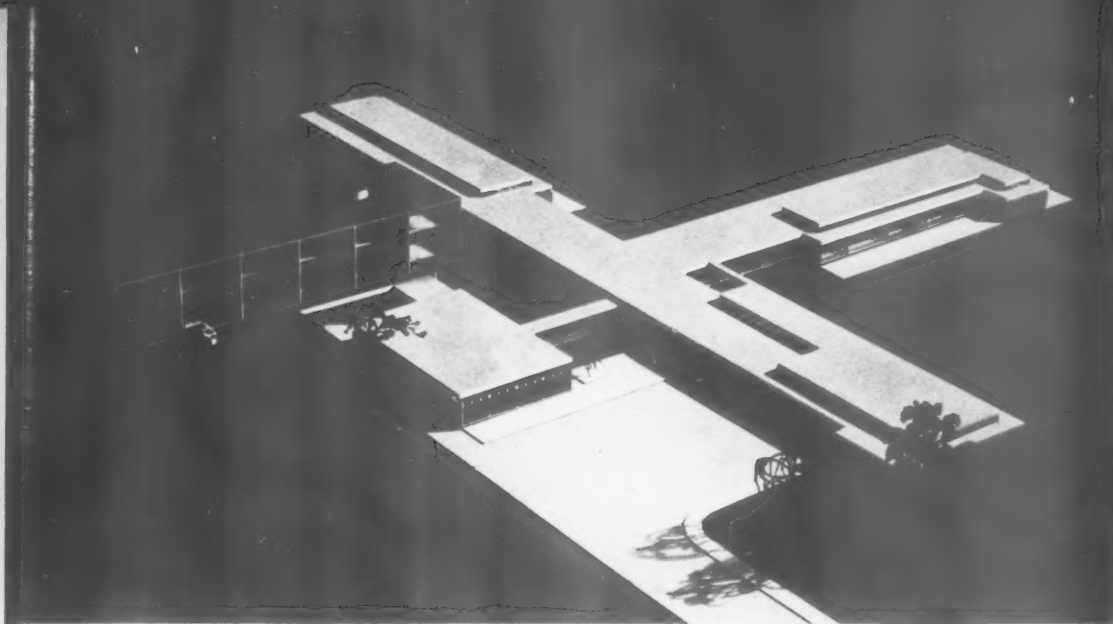
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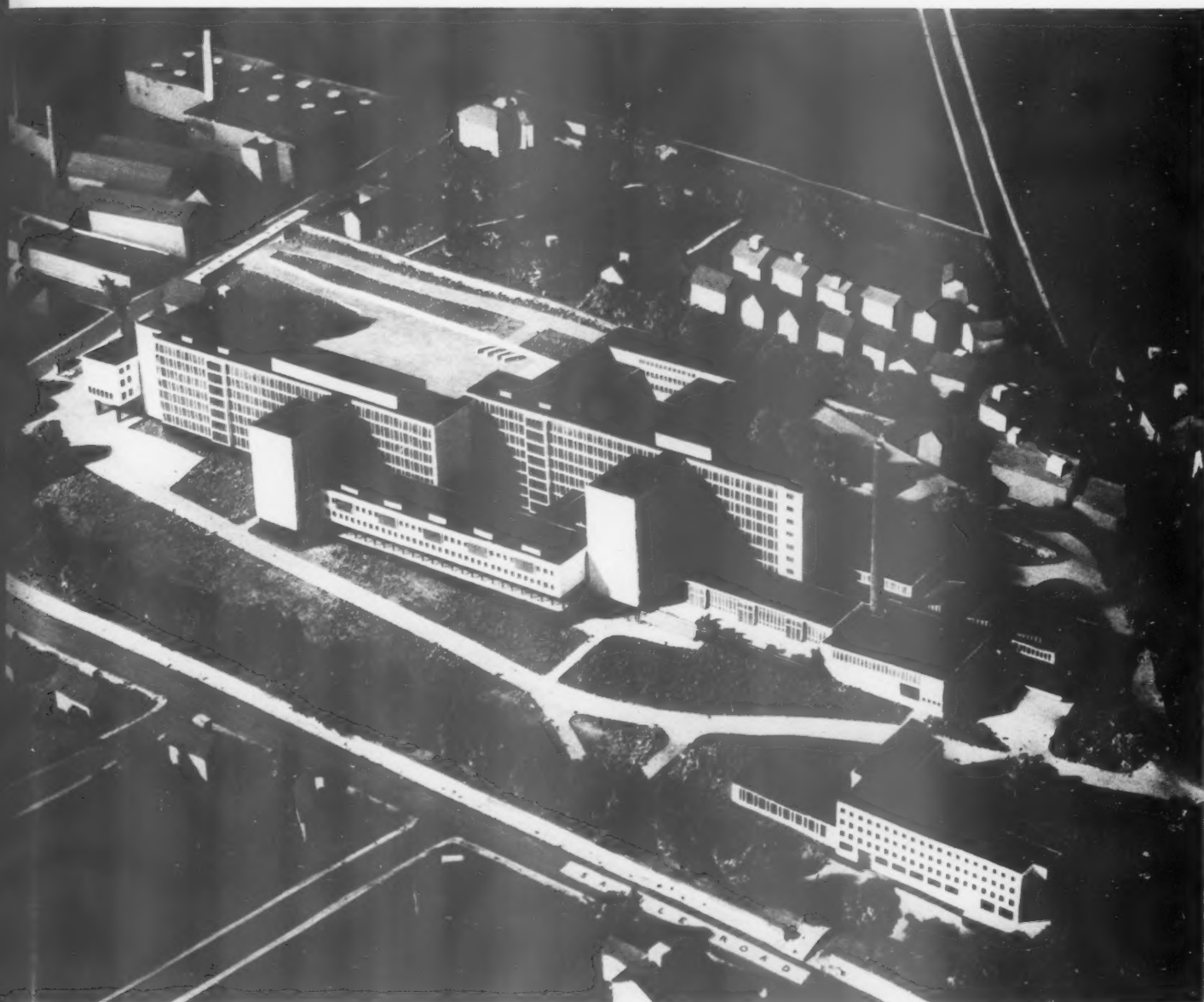
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Left, admission unit at St. John's Hospital, Stone, near Aylesbury, by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners: model showing male, female and treatment wings with, on the left, the 2-storey wing for short-term patients to be added later.

Below, Huddersfield general hospital: model from the east, showing completion of both stages.



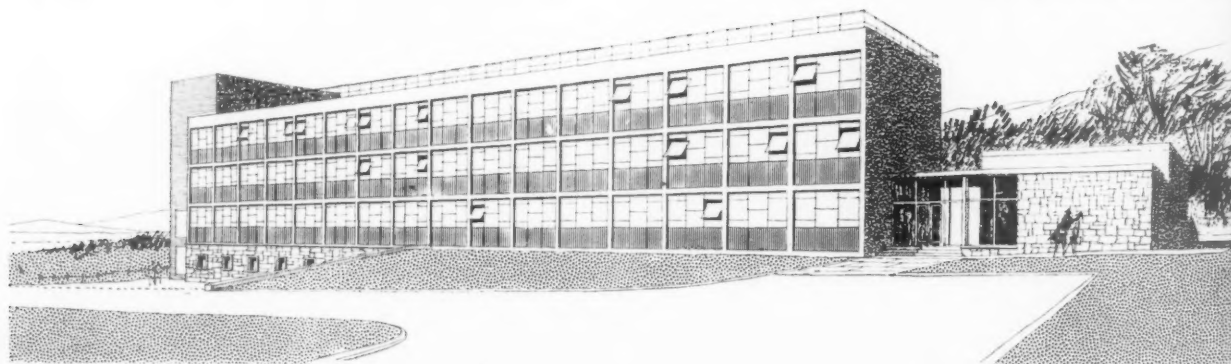
11

LABORATORIES



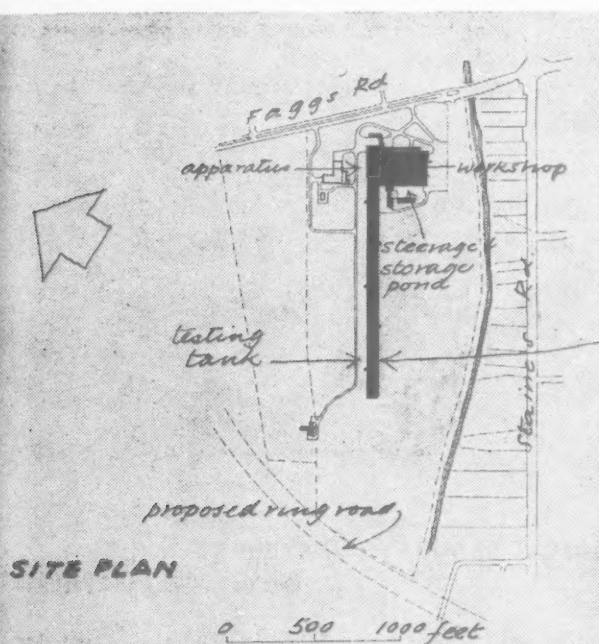
Above, ship-testing laboratory at Feltham. The 1,300 ft. long testing tank runs away to the back of the picture. The high block in front of it is the assembly area, with workshops on the left in front of which is the 2-storey office and library block.

Below, physics laboratory at Malvern: the main wing and entrance.



Mal-
france.





SHIP-TESTING LABORATORY: FELTHAM

Ministry of Works

For the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: an annexe of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. The structures include the longest ship-testing tank in the world, a steering and storage pond, workshops and stores, offices and a water-tunnel building. Work began in 1955 and completion is due in spring, 1958.

The reinforced concrete ship-testing tank is 1,300 ft. long by 48 ft. wide and contains ten million gallons of water. It is housed in a steel and aluminium framed structure, clad with asbestos. The tank itself has three sets of under-water observation windows. At its east end is an assembly area, 60 ft. high with a large window wall, for the preparation and launching of ship models. Alongside the tank is the 160 ft. by 100 ft. pond, housed in a similar structure, divided into two sections by a reinforced concrete wall with a cantilever walkway on top. One section is for steering tests and the other for storing wax ship-models under water.

The workshops and stores comprise a wax-modelling and fitting shops, a mechanics' shop, carpenter's shop, propeller-cutting shop, foundry, moulding shop and stores, all in a steel-framed, asbestos-clad building alongside the steering pond. To the east of the workshops is a 2-storey office block (of light steel framing with hollow-tile floors and roofs and cladding panels of cedar and coloured asbestos) containing also a library, dining-room and kitchen.

The water-tunnel building, intended primarily for research work on propellers, is also steel framed and asbestos clad. It is north of the main tank building and contains the tunnel chamber, plant-room and offices. The latter are brick. The plant-room houses the main equipment for both tank and tunnel buildings.

Superintendent architect, H. A. Snow. Senior architect, Morris Williams. Superintendent structural engineer, A. E. Hewitt. Senior structural engineer, H. W. Gray. Mechanical and electrical engineer, C. L. Champion. Quantity Surveyor, L. F. J. Stone.

PHYSICS LABORATORY: MALVERN

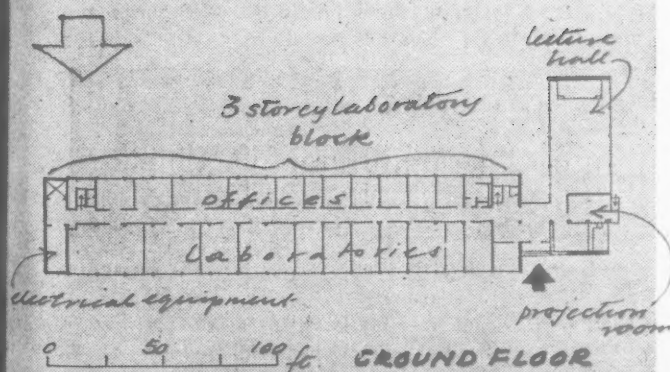
Ministry of Works

A Government research laboratory already under construction and due for completion early next year.

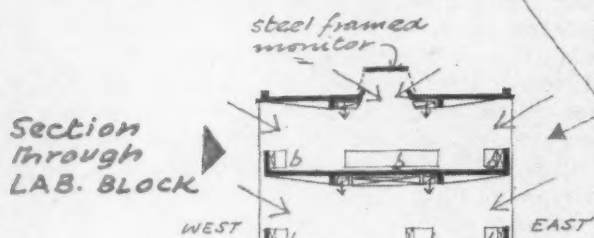
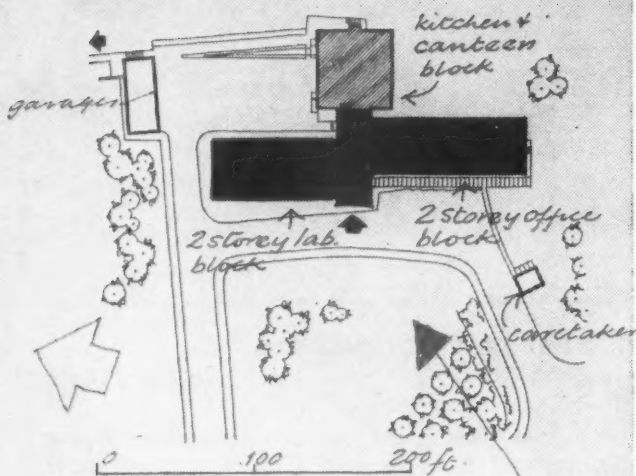
A 3-storey wing contains a range of laboratories with offices on the other side of an off-centre corridor. At right angles is a single-storey lecture hall. One-third of the laboratories are air-conditioned. Service runs are in the floor space along the corridor.

Construction consists of a reinforced concrete frame of precast units and in-situ concrete floors acting as diaphragms. Cladding is of hard-wood frames with coloured infill panels and double glazing.

Superintending architect, J. C. Clavering. Senior architect, S. G. Page. Senior structural engineer, R. J. R. Hancock. Superintending mechanical and electrical engineer, K. J. Jarvis.



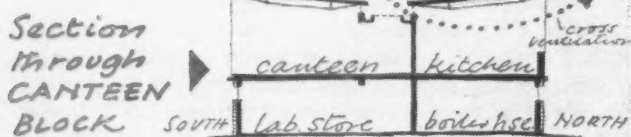
11. LABORATORIES



Section through LAB. BLOCK

WEST EAST

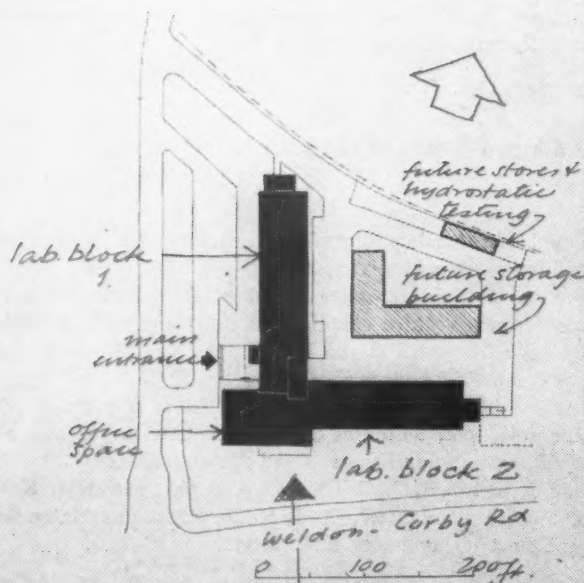
b = benches
 = service ducts
 = preheated, filtered, fresh air intake



Section through CANTEEN BLOCK

SOUTH NORTH

Coke Research Labs:
 Chesterfield.



COKE RESEARCH LABORATORIES: CHESTERFIELD

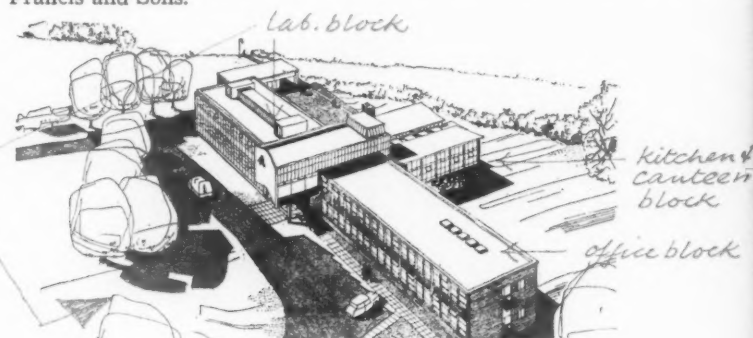
Westwood, Sons and Harrison

At Wingerworth, for the British Coke Research Association: to accommodate, close to a large coking plant, research workers and administrative staff now scattered over the country. Work has already begun and should be completed about the end of this year.

Three wings, each of two storeys, house laboratories, offices and a canteen, with a boiler-house on the lower floor of the last. A separate workshop laboratory is placed nearer the coking plant.

The laboratory and office wings have reinforced concrete frames and slab floors, and the canteen wing reinforced concrete stanchions and perimeter beams resting on brick walls enclosing the boiler-house. The laboratory wing has curtain walling and the others external walls of precast slabs with exposed aggregate.

Consulting engineers, F. J. Samuely. Quantity surveyors, L. A. Francis and Sons.



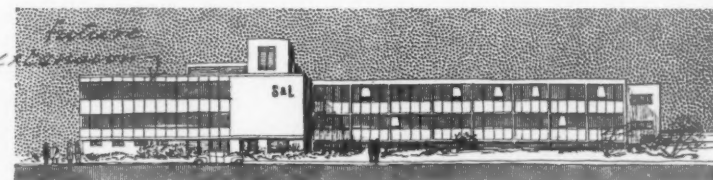
METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES: CORBY

J. Douglas Mathews and Partners

Near the entrance to Stewarts and Lloyds' Corby steel plant, for the company's research and technical development department. Site work has begun and building should be complete by March, 1958.

Two wings, one capable of extension, have their common services (offices, conference rooms, library, lavatories, boilers) at their junction. A special laboratory, containing heavy equipment using high temperatures for measuring creep of metals under stress and for making fatigue tests, occupies a partial basement under one wing. Each wing has an off-centre spine along which structural columns are placed, as well as fume-cupboards, balance-rooms, etc. Where office space is required in relation to laboratories it is placed on the side where the spine is nearer the outer wall; otherwise laboratories occupy the full width with freestanding columns. A service duct runs below the first floor along the line of the spine.

The structure consists of reinforced concrete floors spanning external perimeter frames and a spine frame. Cladding between the structural columns is precast terrazzo panels on the sides of wings and brick on the ends. The central block has curtain walling outside the



exposed concrete frame, which is finished with a white silicate aggregate rendering.

Partner in charge, E. D. Jefferiss Mathews. Associate partners in charge, J. A. Fisher and R. S. Poole. Consulting engineer, C. K. Blumfield. Quantity surveyors, Gardiner and Theobald.

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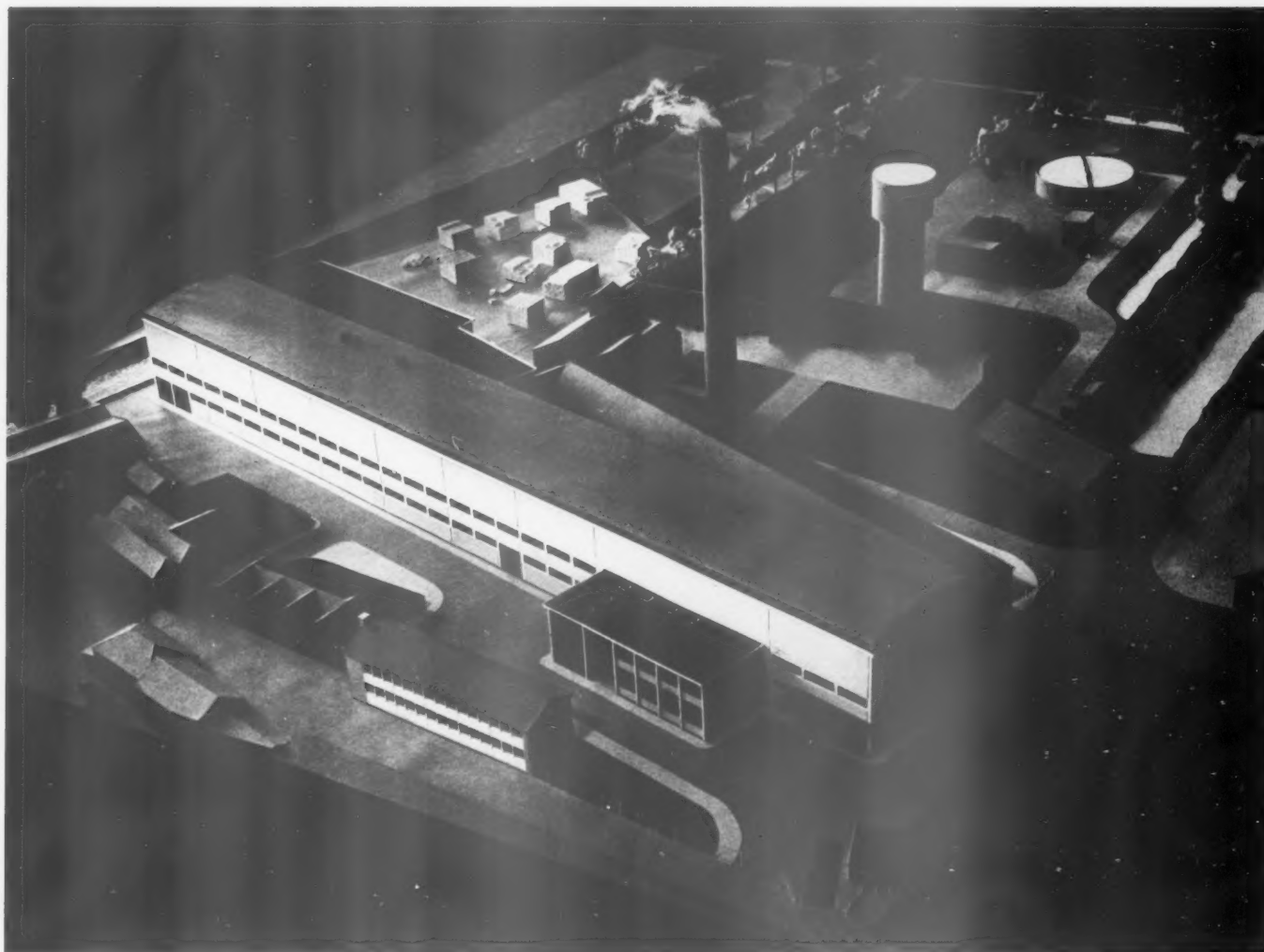
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12

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS



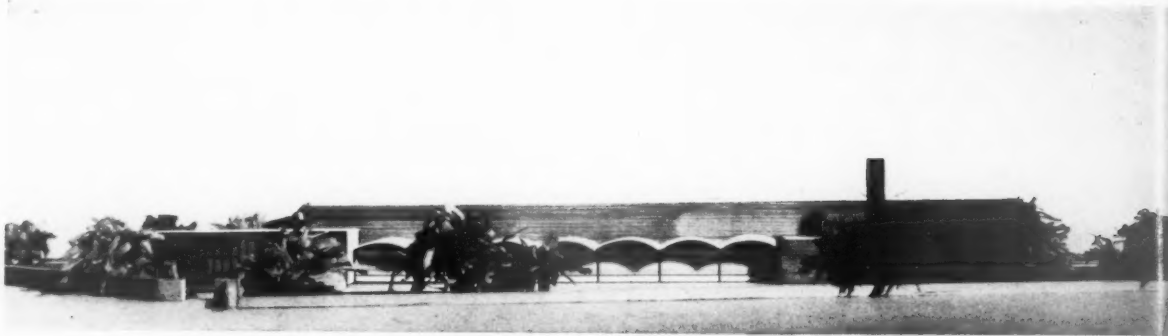
Above, paper mill at Wolvercote, by Booth, Ledeboer and Pinckheard (see page 68): model from the south-east showing the two-storey office building projecting from the flank of the main factory.

Right, power station at Erith, by Farmer and Dark (see page 69). In the foreground is the switch house connecting with the national grid. The main power building is behind.



12. INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

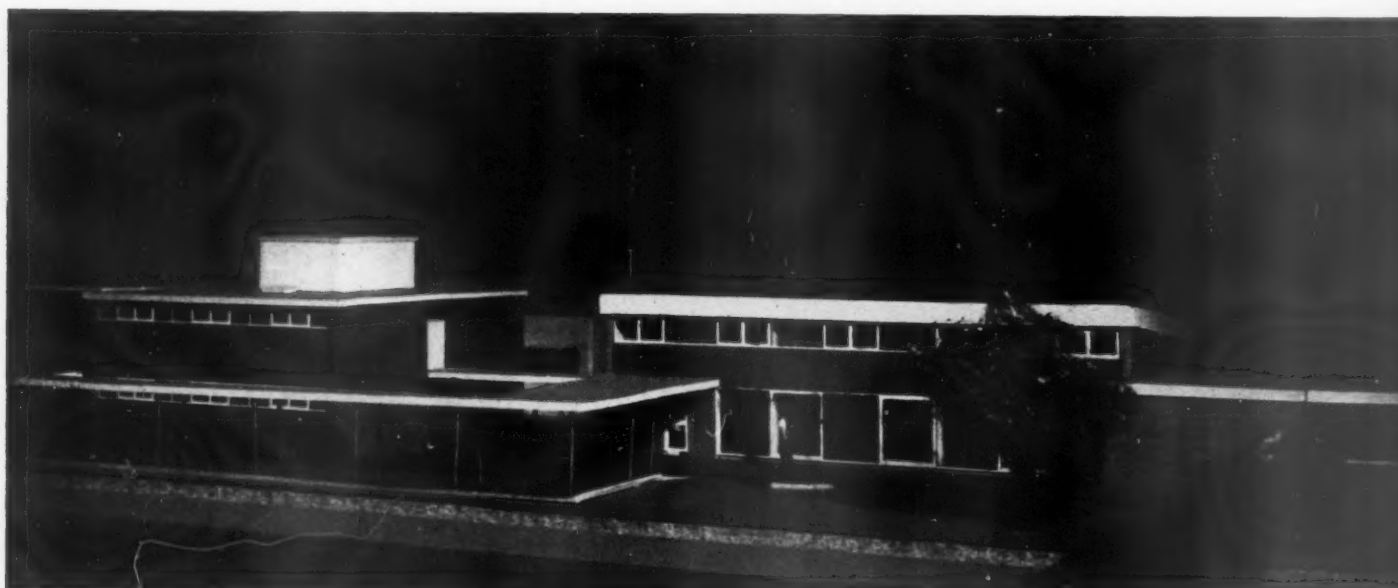
Right, distribution depot at Paisley, showing covered loading docks in front of the main building, and office block on the left.



Right, LCC school equipment centre seen from across the loading yard.



Below, sports pavilion at St. Helens. The changing-rooms are on the left and main club-room on the right.





DISTRIBUTION DEPOT: PAISLEY

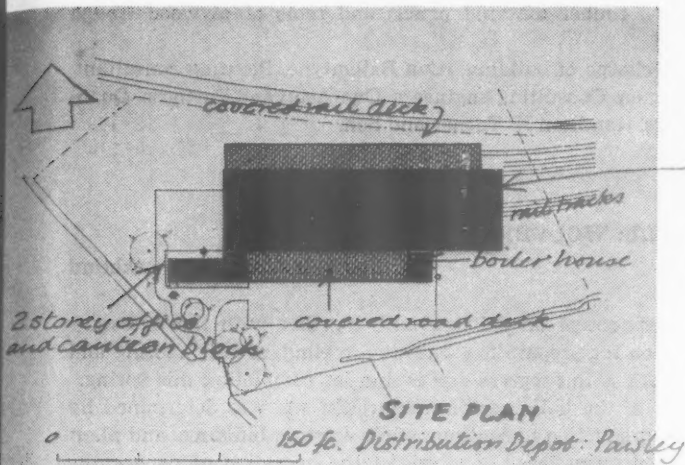
S. W. Milburn and Partners

For Cadbury Brothers: a modern distribution depot for a large area of Scotland, to replace the existing depot in Glasgow. It is hoped to start building this year.

The main structure two storeys high, provides for the receipt and storage of large quantities of perishable goods in air-conditioned and dustproof stock-rooms, and for an extensive marshalling and distribution area together with administration offices, etc. Both the rail and road-van decks are covered.

A reinforced concrete mushroom column type of construction is used to avoid dust-collecting ledges, with brick wall panels. The office block is faced with glass curtain walling.

Assistant architect for design, Geoffrey Hutchinson. Model maker, Denis Wilkinson.



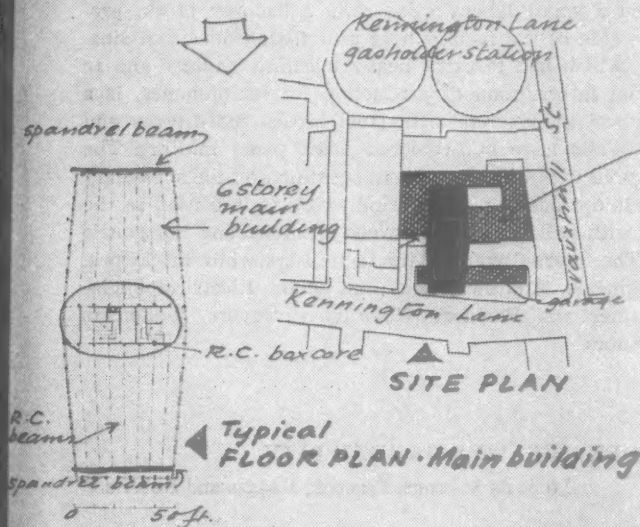
SCHOOL EQUIPMENT CENTRE: KENNINGTON

J. L. Martin (London County Council Architect)

In Kennington Lane, Lambeth (see also AR, November, 1956, p. 322). Work will start in April and finish in June, 1958.

There are three main elements: a single-storey building containing repair shops, kiln room and storage space for furniture, tools and spares; a block of garages for 18 vehicles, and a 6-storey main building containing sample and display rooms, committee rooms, offices and canteen. The garages form a screen between the street and a yard, which contains a loading bay and dispatch department adjoining the single-storey building.

The main building has a reinforced concrete box core containing lifts, staircases and service ducts, from which spring floor beams 67 ft. long, propped by a spandrel beam at each end of the building and supporting slab floors monolithic with the beams. Cladding is glass and brick panelling. The single-storey and garage blocks are of normal beam and slab construction.



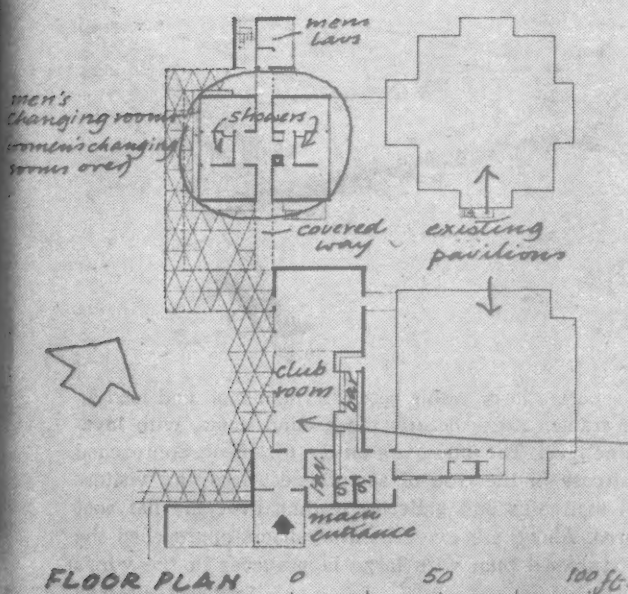
SPORTS PAVILION: ST. HELENS

G. A. Jellicoe and Partners

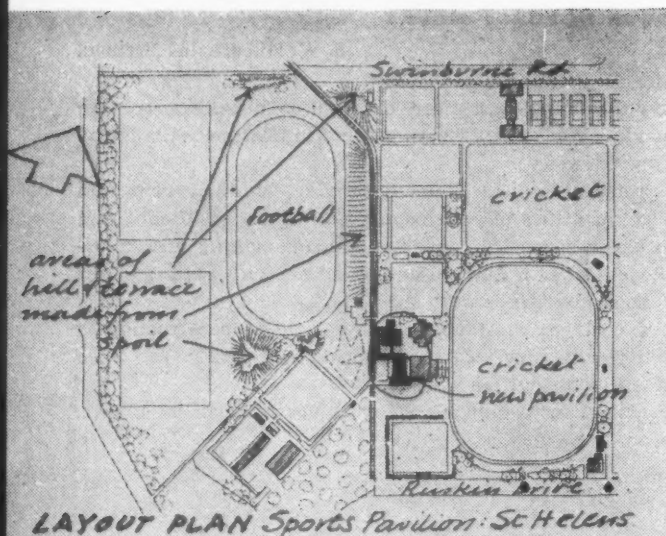
For Pilkington Brothers' recreation ground. The project includes the landscaping of the grounds and playing fields as well as the construction of a pavilion containing changing-rooms and club-rooms. Work began last autumn, and is planned to extend over five years.

The site is flat, and small hills and other ground modelling to continue the volumes of the central buildings will be made by planned dumping of waste by the firm. This waste normally adds to the chain of spoil heaps in and around the town, for which a comprehensive report has been prepared and upon which the work of afforestation to affect the skyline of St. Helens has already begun. The club and changing-rooms face south-west and mask two existing blocks facing towards the central cricket pitch. The changing-rooms are designed with separate accommodation for opposing teams, but with a common shower room. They are linked to a small staircase and lavatory block, separated from the changing-rooms so that the lavatories for men and women are accessible for use by the outside public. The main club room is linked to the changing-block by covered ways. Its windows, which are double-glazed, overlook the terrace and putting green.

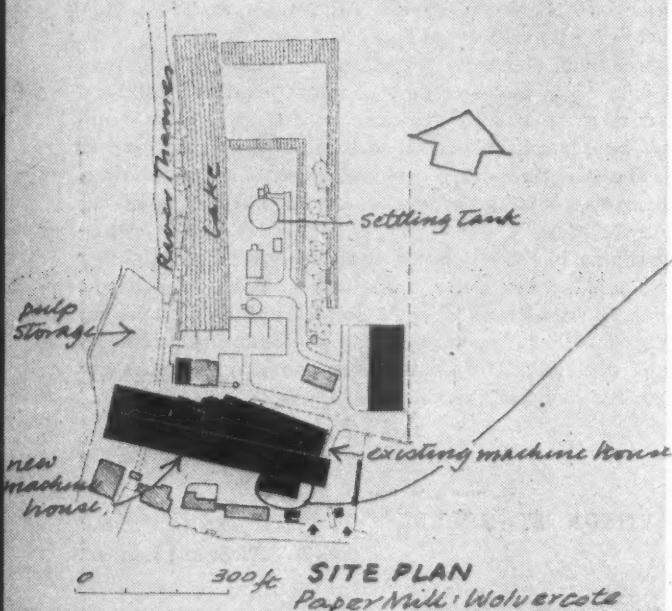
The building has cross-wall construction of load-bearing brickwork on pile foundations and in-situ reinforced concrete floors, with light



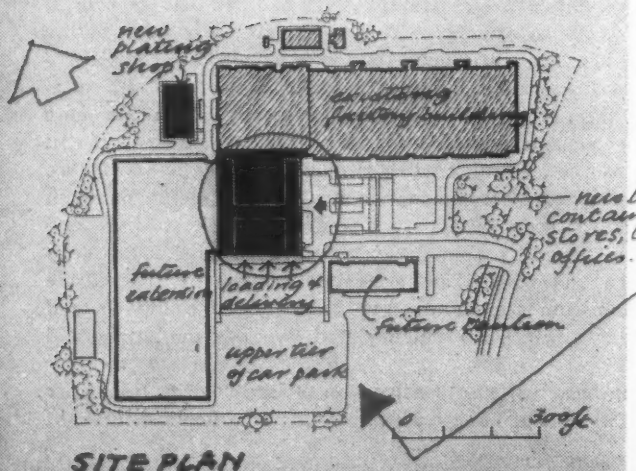
12. INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS



LAYOUT PLAN Sports Pavilion: St Helens



SITE PLAN
Paper Mill: Wolvercote



SITE PLAN

plywood-faced timber external panels and roofs of plywood trough units.

Partner in charge of building, Alan Ballantyne. Planting consultant, G. P. Youngman. Consulting engineers, Ove Arup and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Hamilton H. Turner and Son.

PAPER MILL: WOLVERCOTE

Booth, Ledeboer and Pinckheard

The enlargement of an existing mill, together with the necessary accommodation for preparation, finishing, reeling, cutting, storing and despatch. Work is in progress and is due for completion this spring.

The layout of the buildings on a restricted site was determined by the need for production to continue while existing buildings and plant were extended or replaced. Analysis of the operation of paper-mills in continuous production produced a strong case for a windowless factory. The main building has a vision strip only, the operating floor being at first-floor level. Staff entrance, cloakrooms, canteen, sample room, offices and a small laboratory occupy a 2-storey block, projecting from the side of the factory near an existing office building.

The structure, which had to carry heavy machine loadings and to demand minimum interruption of production for maintenance, is a steel frame encased in concrete with steel lattice roof-trusses and concrete floors. Walls have buff-coloured brick panel infilling. The main roof is covered with asbestos-cement sheeting and the subsidiary roofs with aluminium decking. Blue brindled bricks are used in the entrance block, with yellow panels between windows and red panels over the doors. The internal walls of the factory are white brickwork.

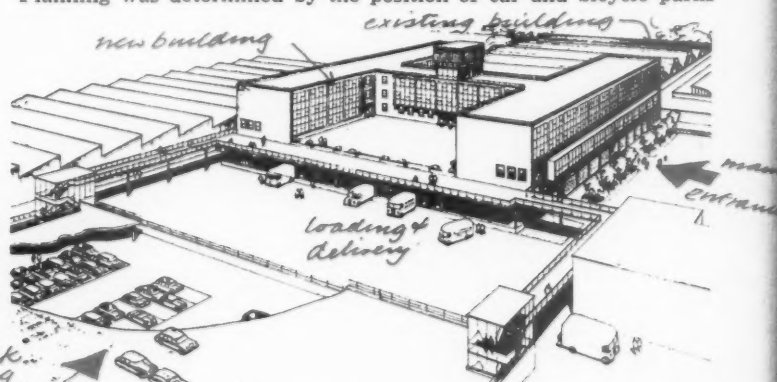
Structural engineers, Andrews, Kent and Stone. Electrical engineers, J. D. Crozier and Partners. Quantity surveyors, Wakeman, Trower and Partners.

RADIO FACTORY: WELWYN GARDEN CITY

Louis de Soissons, Peacock, Hodges and Robertson

An addition to an existing factory belonging to Murphy Radio, Ltd., including stores, unloading, reception and despatch department, 20,000 sq. ft. of office space and 40,000 sq. ft. of laboratory space for radio, television and electronics. Work is due to start in the summer.

Planning was determined by the position of car and bicycle parks



and the need to separate lorry traffic between main road and loading bays from other traffic. Stores occupy the ground floors, with lavatories at mezzanine level. The offices are on the first floor, approached by the main staircase in the case of senior executives and visitors and by external staircases and galleries leading over the flat roof of the storage area. Above are two laboratory floors approached the same way. The H-shaped plan with large laboratories in the wings

[continued on page 69]



BROUGHTON MOOR OLIVE GREEN (Naturally Riven) STONE

Broughton Moor Olive Green Naturally Riven Stone for external facing for the new Radiotherapeutic Institute, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh. Architect: J. Holt, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Where both long life and appearance count, Broughton Moor is the stone of choice. Few stones can compare for sheer character—or for the individual qualities it comprises. Colour, texture, 'atmosphere'—all are unique. This is a multi-purpose stone. Available in both Light Sea Green and Olive Green shades, it can be used either inside or outside, for Facings, Pavings or Floorings, Steps, Cills, Pilasters, Fireplaces, Surrounds—indeed for most architectural purposes. Please write for further details.



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PLAN FOR

LINOLEUM

continued from page 68]

avoids the need for passage through them.

The structure is a reinforced concrete frame with brick infilling and curtain walling. The storage space is specially heated and ventilated to provide the right conditions for storing electrical equipment. The offices and laboratories have ceiling heating.

Quantity surveyors, C. E. Ball and Partners.

POWER STATION: ERITH

Farmer and Dark

On Belvedere Marshes on the south bank of the Thames. An oil-burning station for the Central Electricity Authority, designed for the installation of coal and ash-handling plant should a change of fuel become necessary. The first half, housing four 60,000 kW. units, is due to begin this month and should be completed, with all ancillary buildings, in 1960. The second half will contain two 120,000 kW. units.

The main power building is steel framed with aluminium deck roofs and sides of patent glazing and corrugated aluminium sheeting. Walling below the operating floor level is of buff and white sand-lime bricks. There are two reinforced concrete chimneys 420 ft. high. Other buildings include three shift-accommodation blocks alongside the main building, containing welfare and storage rooms, laboratories, workshops, etc. (these are steel framed with curtain-walling incorporating coloured enamelled steel panels), a workshop and stores building (concrete-framed with aluminium sheeting and patent glazing), a similarly constructed pump-house, a single-storey brick welfare block with a tubular steel roof, a steel-framed canteen block catering for 300 people, a general administration block two storeys high framed in reinforced concrete, and gatehouse, cycle store, etc. External finishes (which include anodized aluminium, enamelled steel sheet and hardwood doors) are designed to provide small areas of bright colour with minimum maintenance.

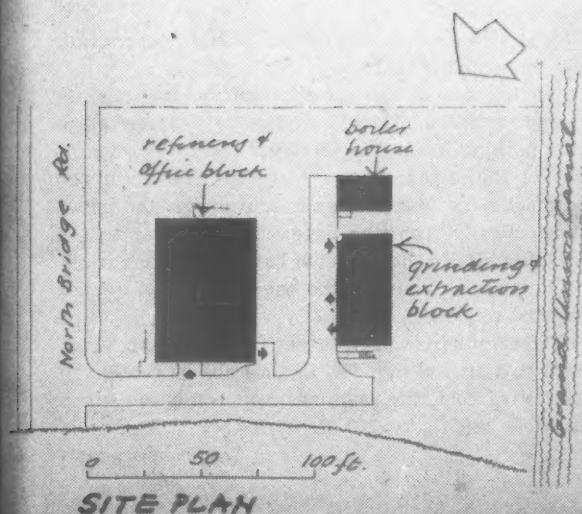
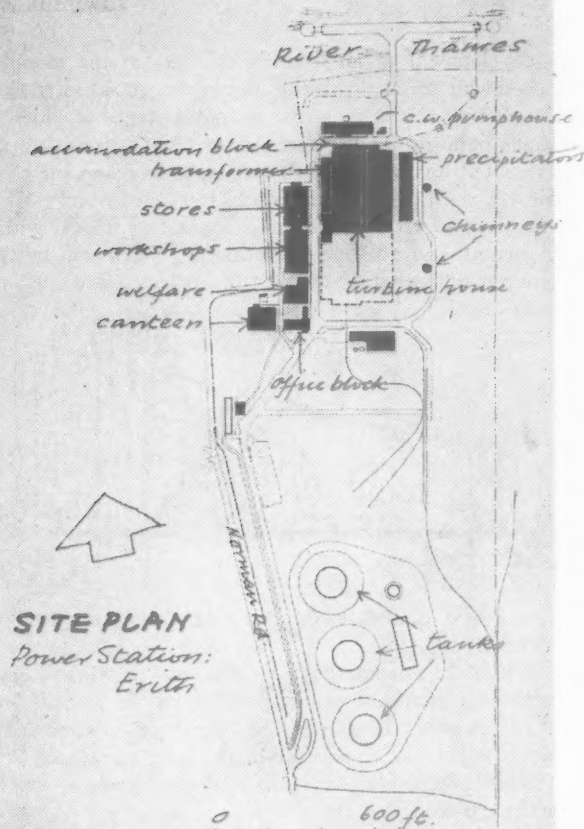
Civil, mechanical and electrical engineering is by the Central Electricity Authority, London Division.

CHEMICAL FACTORY: BERKHAMSTED

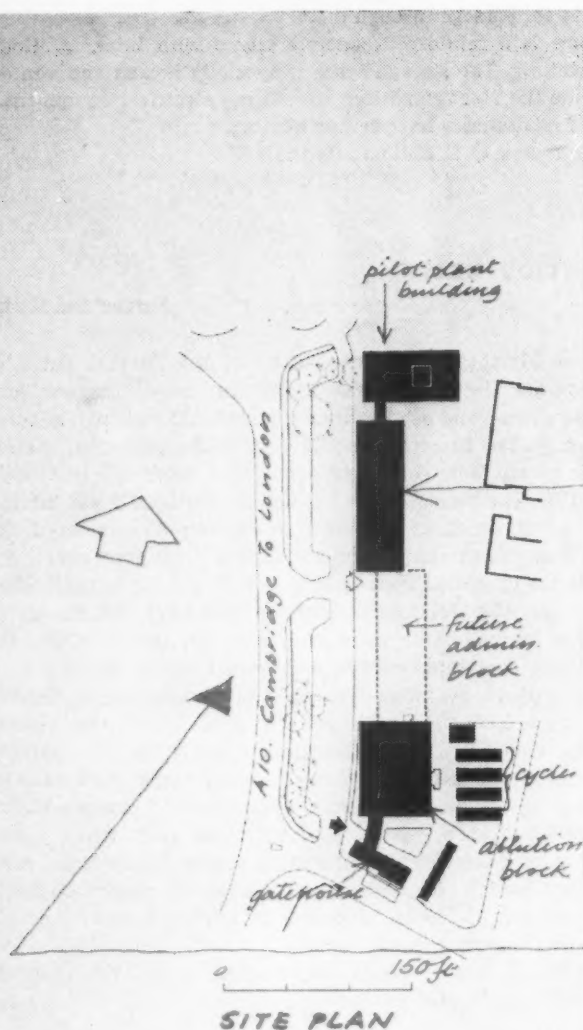
Architects' Co-partnership

To house plant for the manufacture of fine chemicals by the solvent extraction process. The buildings also include offices and a laboratory. The site lies to the north-west of Berkhamsted on ground rising from the Grand Union Canal on the south to the main London railway on the north. Water from the canal will be used to cool the extraction plant. The office block has already begun. The remainder will begin this month and will be completed in June.

The extraction block has a precast reinforced concrete frame, with in-situ reinforced concrete floors. The wall cladding is aluminium patent glazing and asbestos sheeting. The roof is of hollow asbestos decking units. The offices and refinery are of cavity brickwork and



12. INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS



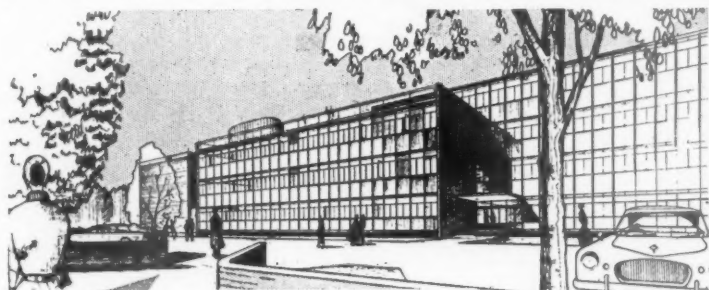
timber framed window units. The boiler-house and fuel store are of cavity brickwork with a reinforced concrete roof. The boiler will supply steam for the extraction process and this will also be used to heat the offices.

Quantity surveyors, Davis, Belfield and Everest.

FACTORY BUILDINGS: HARSTON, CAMBS.

Edward D. Mills

Part of the development of an existing factory for the manufacture of spray chemicals for agricultural use, on the outskirts of Cambridge on the London road. It is being carried out in stages, of which the first (an ablutions building for the factory workers) is complete and the second (a new entrance, with gatehouse, weighbridge, time clock, hall, etc.) is nearly so. The third stage has just begun and will be completed next October. It consists of a laboratory block with a works canteen over it, and a pilot plant building, which will be temporarily occupied as offices while the existing offices are demolished



to make way for a new administration building. Construction of this will begin in October.

The laboratory block houses analytical, organic and packing research laboratories, with engineers' and drawing offices on the ground floor. The pilot plant has its own laboratories, used for chemical engineering research, on three floors, the remainder of the area being one large open building some 50-60 ft. high in which pilot plants can be erected for experimental purposes.

The buildings have a reinforced concrete frame, floors and roofs, with curtain walling on east and west façades and infilling panels of coloured metal, glass or asbestos. Floors are concrete. The flank walls are faced with precast slabs with exposed aggregate.

Quantity surveyor, Leslie W. Clark.

WALLPAPER FACTORY: EAST LONDON

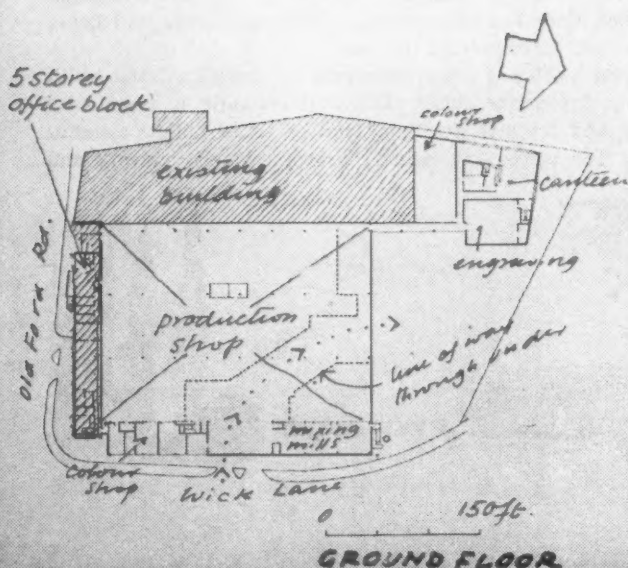
Ralph Tubbs

A factory and offices in Old Ford for Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd. Construction starts in the spring of this year.

The buildings are on the site of the present factory, the existing warehouse block being retained. They comprise a 5-storey office block with private car parking under, the factory itself, on two floors, the lower floor being for the storage of raw materials and the upper floor for the process machinery (the process is continuous, the paper reels being lifted mechanically from the paper store directly to the machines) and a separate unit for the despatch bays and main garage. The first floor of the latter wing contains the engraving shop, a hand printing shop and the staff canteen.

The office block is of reinforced concrete partly faced with black bricks and partly with curtain walling. The factory also is reinforced concrete, with a light steel roof, the printing shop consisting of an open space approximately 200 ft. by 260 ft. with only two rows of

[continued on page 71]



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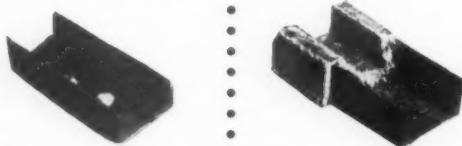
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Sprayed 'Limpet' Asbestos has been used in this modern cotton weaving shed to reduce noise and for anti-condensation purposes. Photograph by courtesy of Richard Haworth & Co. Ltd., Hindley Green.

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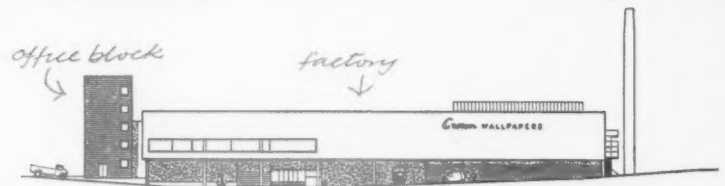
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continued from page 70]



columns. Along the whole east front there is a reinforced concrete 'service unit' for the preparation of colour, etc. This has a mezzanine floor with the clay store at the highest level, so that the process in this portion follows a gravity sequence.

Chief assistant architect, Frank Tischler. Consulting engineers, Frederick Snow and Partners. Quantity surveyor, B. G. Coffin.

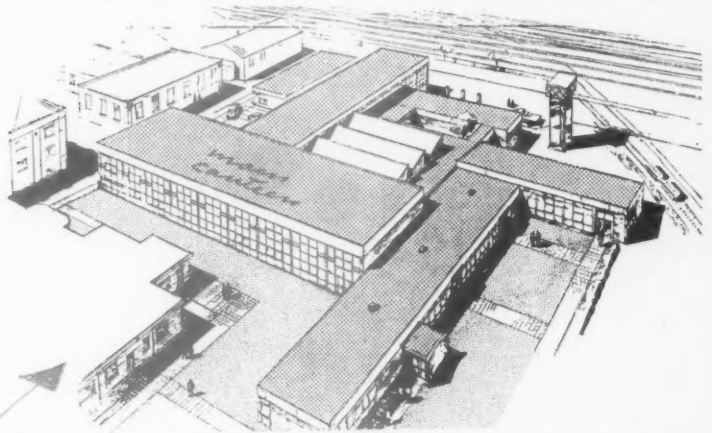
STAFF CLUB: CORBY

Norman and Dawbarn

For Stewarts and Lloyds: a new office staff canteen and club serving up to 2,000 meals per day, to replace an existing building. The site is very restricted, being surrounded by buildings and railway sidings. Work began last November.

The main canteen and the ten smaller dining-rooms occupy separate wings arranged fanwise round a central kitchen. There is one servery for the main canteen and two subsidiary ones for the other dining-rooms. The visitors' and executives' dining-rooms have waitress-service; the main hall, seating 406, has self-service. A gallery over the entrance, with a separate coffee and tea-bar, is provided to encourage people to vacate tables quickly.

The structure is of tubular columns and trusses with solid brick end walls to give additional rigidity. The module for walls, infilling panels and partitions is 4 ft. while the structural module is 4 ft. 2 in., the difference allowing 6 in. per bay of three units and 8 in. per bay

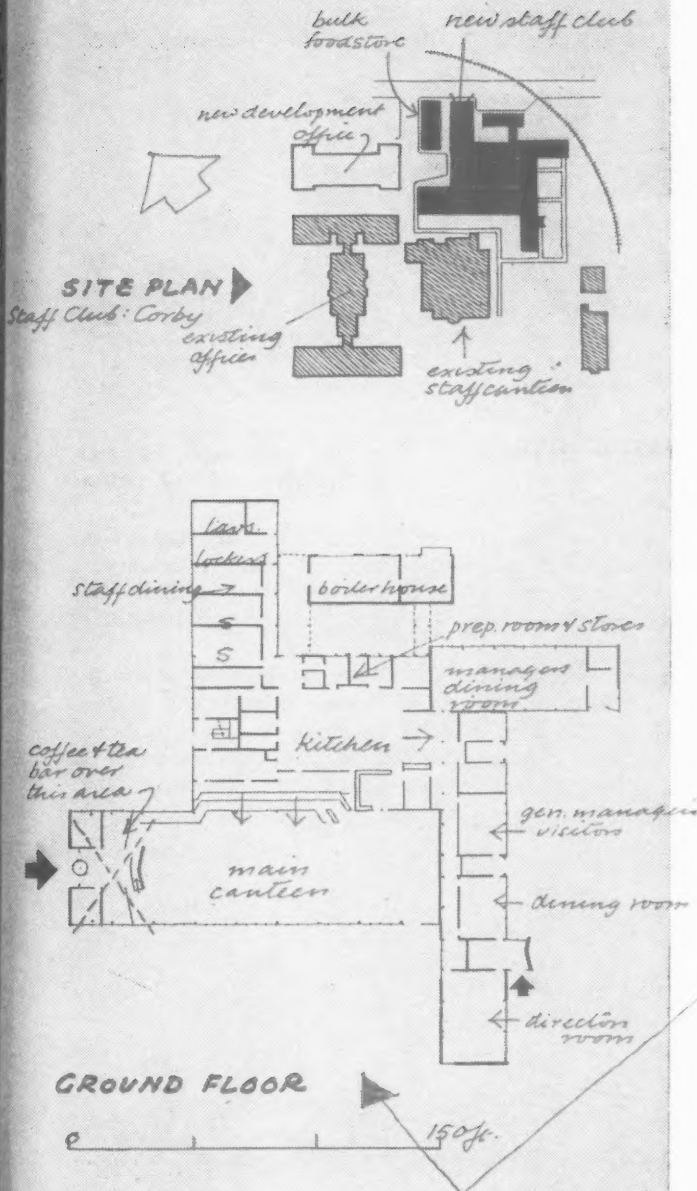


of four units for tolerances and mullions taking window opening gear, electric points, etc. Columns are placed inside, 3 in. clear of walls or cladding, to allow for cleaning and maintenance. The same timber sections are used for heads, sills, jambs, mullions and transoms, and only two sizes and types of opening lights occur throughout. Opaque infilling consists of double cavity panels of roughcast glass and asbestos cement.

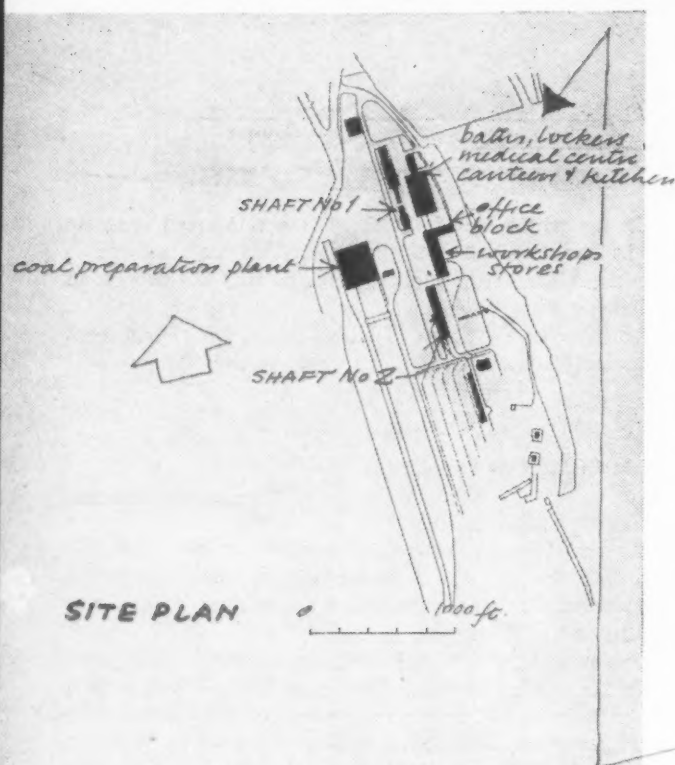
COLLIERY: KIRKCALDY

E. Riss

For the Scottish Division of the National Coal Board. Between the Seafeld site and Kirkcaldy Harbour, on the Fife coast of the Firth of Forth, close to the main railway and road leading north from Edin-



12. INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

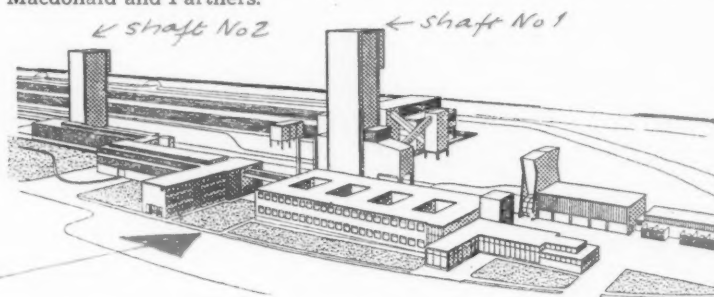


burgh and thus more exposed to the public eye than the ordinary colliery. Construction has already begun.

The general layout follows circulation principles which have been recently established in other new collieries in Scotland, allowing the miner to follow a logical progress from the bath, through clocking-room, lamp-cabin, stores-issuing room, etc., to the pit-head. The long and narrow site determined the positioning of the main structures and the railway layout.

A method new to Britain has been used for the construction of the towers. The main structure consists of precast densely vibrated concrete slabs which are poststressed with high tensile steel rods and wires after they have been placed in position. The materials, chosen to withstand the harsh weather which prevails so near the coast, include precast or in-situ concrete, patent glazing, engineering brick and brickwork protected by granite roughcast.

First assistant architect, J. R. Ree. Consulting engineers, F. A. Macdonald and Partners.

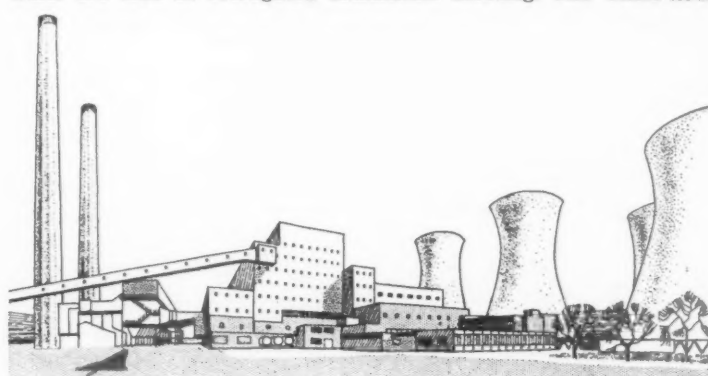


POWER STATION: RUGELEY

L. K. Watson and H. J. Coates

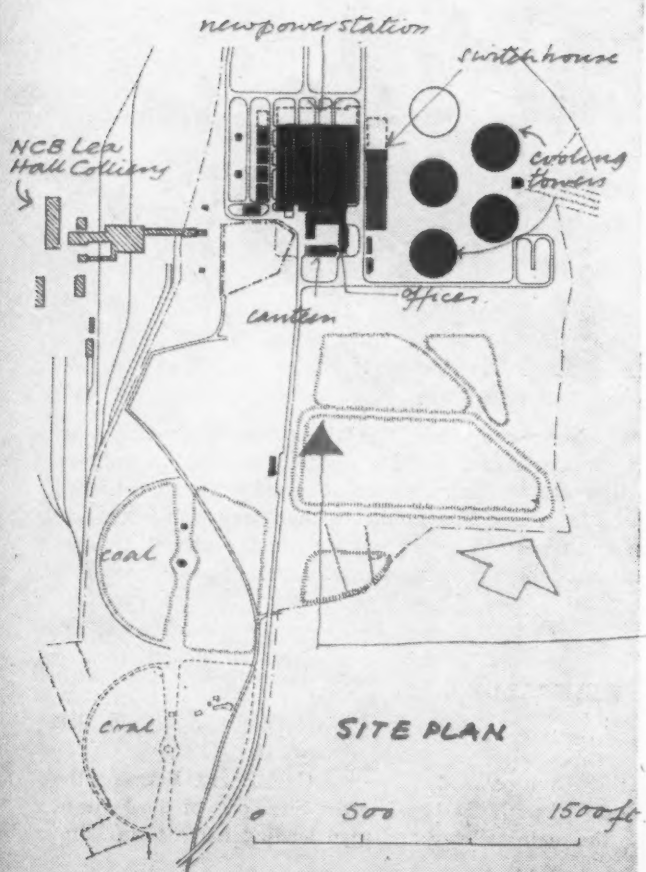
On low-lying ground, near the River Trent. The site adjoins Lea Hall colliery, from which coal will be supplied direct to the power station by conveyor. Compact planning was required to minimize the amount of coal unworkable beneath the site. No definite starting date is yet fixed.

The station accommodates four 120 kW. turbo-alternator sets with provision for a fifth to be added later. There is a boiler and cooling tower for each set. The main group of buildings, comprising turbine-house (with transformer bays along one side), boiler-house, etc., has a brick base, a steel frame and concrete or steel deck roofs. The walls are clad in corrugated aluminium sheeting. The boiler-house



windows are in corrugated perspex in aluminium frames. Ancillary buildings include a workshop and stores building, in the upper part of which is the control room. This adjoins the turbine-house, and a double glazed window in the dividing wall gives a direct view between. There is also a building containing canteen, kitchen and recreation room, overlooking the ash-lagoons which will later become playing fields. The switch-house is a detached brick building.

Civil engineers, Mott, Hay and Anderson.



POST-VIEW: a news round-up of Preview projects, 1954-6

The AR January Preview issues, of which this is the fourth, have contained only projects which it was definitely intended to carry out. Work on some had indeed begun when the designs were illustrated, and work on most of the others was due to start soon afterwards.

Some of the buildings are therefore now finished, and it may be of interest to note which these are and to examine the progress made by the rest. Very few seem to have fallen altogether by the wayside; only twenty out of a total of 149 projects illustrated in the three issues have not actually been started and eight of those were in the most recent of the three (January 1956) and thus may not have been due to start; the others have been delayed for one reason or another; only four projects have been shelved or abandoned.

Of the different types of building into which the Preview issues have been subdivided, schools, housing and industrial buildings, not unnaturally, provided the largest number.

Schools

Designs for twenty-one schools were included. Eleven are already finished. Three of them—the Ministry of Education's own secondary schools at Worthing and Belper (both 1954) and the primary school in Kensington by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon (1955)—have already been illustrated as finished buildings (*Architects' Journal*, August 4, 1955, and December 15, 1955; AR September 1956); another, at West Bromwich by Richard Sheppard and Partners (1954) will be illustrated in the AR next month.

The other seven schools finished are those in Finchley Road, London,

by Edward Mills (1954), in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1954), in Edinburgh, by Walls and Duncan (1954), in Maida Vale, London, by David Stokes (1955), at Great Baddow, Essex, by the county architect (1955), at Lewisham, by Clayton, Black and Daniel (1955), and at Sevenoaks, by Pite, Son and Fairweather (1955). The school at Hornsey by H. T. Cadbury Brown (1955) is on the point of completion. The remaining nine schools are all under construction and due for completion this year or next, the last two being the LCC comprehensive school at Holland Park (1955) and the school at Oswestry, by Richard Sheppard and Partners (1956), both of which will be completed at the end of 1958.

Housing

Under this heading twenty-five projects have been illustrated, and three of these are already finished—the flats at Hammersmith by Armstrong and MacManus (1954), the flats at Liverpool by the city architect (1955) and the police housing at Highgate by the chief architect to the Metropolitan Police (1955). In addition, the flats at Highgate for the Soviet Trade Delegation by Eric Lyons (1956) will be finished in a couple of months. Only one housing project has fallen by the wayside: the private-enterprise flats at Bourne-mouth by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1955).

All the other housing projects are under construction except the Regent's Park housing by Armstrong and MacManus (1956) and the Seamen's home at Erith by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners (1955), on which, however, work

will begin early this year. So will work on the second stage of the flats at Hampstead by Norman and Dawbarn (1954), the first stage being finished. Six of the remaining projects will be finished this year—the first stage of the flats at Bethnal Green by Fry, Drew, Drake and Lasdun (1954), the sailors' home in Dock Street, East London, by Brian O'Rorke (1954), the flats at



Administrative wing of the Bank of England printing works, Debdon, Essex, by Easton and Robertson (previewed 1954).

Birmingham by the city architect (1954), the flats at Bath (one block) by Snailum, Huggins and Le Fevre (1955), the LCC flats at Bentham Road, Hackney (1955), and maisonettes at Picton Street, Camberwell (1956). The first group of the flats at Golden Lane, by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon (1954 and 1956) will be finished early this year. Of the group of thirteen houses at Guildford by G. A. Jellicoe (1954) twelve are finished and the thirteenth will be finished in a year's time.

Industrial

Industrial projects have numbered twenty-two, of which eight are finished: the printing works for the Bank of England at Debdon by Easton & Robertson (1954; illustrated AR June 1956), the factory at Crawley by J. M. Austin Smith and Partner (1954; illustrated *AJ* October 6, 1955), the research laboratories at Cheltenham by Easton & Robertson (1955), the research laboratories at Salfords by Norman and Dawbarn (1955), the plastics development building for ICI at Welwyn by E. D. Jefferiss Mathews (1955; to be illustrated in the *AJ* next month), the television laboratories at Enfield by G. A. Jellicoe (1956; illustrated *AJ* November 15, 1956), the factory at Eastleigh by Edward D. Mills (1956) and the factory at Swindon by Bertram Carter (1956).

Eight other industrial projects will be finished this year: the two collieries at Kinneil and Glenochil by the architect of the Scottish Coal Board (1954), the welfare buildings at Barking power station by Farmer and Dark (1955), the warehouse at Nottingham by C. S. Oakes (1955), the factory offices at Derby (administration block only) by Basil Ward (1956), the factory offices at Birmingham by E. Goldfinger (1956) and the factories at Slough and Wigan by E. D. Jefferiss Mathews (1956). The remaining industrial projects have started except for the builder's offices at Crawley by Edward D. Mills (1955) and the warehouse and office project at Yeovil by Max Lock (1955) which has been abandoned.

Technical Colleges, etc.

Other education buildings besides schools have been represented in the Preview issues in increasing numbers. There have been seven technical colleges and the like, of which that at Sheffield by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners (1954) is just finishing. The workshop block only of the Harrow college of further education by the Middlesex county architect (1956) is also built, but the remainder will not be finished until 1959. The college at Keighley by the West Riding county architect (1955) will be finished early this summer; the others will be finished in 1958 or 1959 and have all started except that at Redcar, by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners (1956), which is just about to start.

University Buildings

University buildings have been few until this year, though the 1954 issue illustrated the long-term plan for the Sidgwick Avenue site at Cambridge by Sir Hugh Casson and Neville Conder, the first two buildings of which are previewed in this issue, and the 1956 issue included the long-term landscape plan for Nottingham by G. A. Jellicoe and Partners. In the 1955 issue were two university buildings: the library at Sheffield by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners, of which the two lowest floors are so far complete, and the engineering laboratories at Cambridge by Easton and Robertson of which the first stage is complete and which will be entirely finished in 1961.

Medical and Scientific

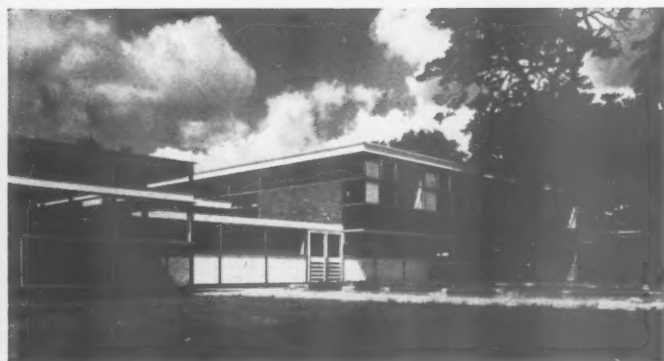
Five hospital buildings have been illustrated of which one, the extension to Hammersmith Hospital by Basil Ward (1954), is finished. Two others, at Crawley by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1956) and Lisburn, Northern Ireland, by S. W. Milburn (1954), have not yet begun, but the latter will start this year on a reduced scale. At Dundonald Hospital, also in Northern Ireland, by Frederick Gibberd (1955), site work has begun and the building itself will start this spring. Londonderry hospital, by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1954) is under construction and will be finished in 1958.

Other medical and scientific build-



Television laboratories at Enfield, Middlesex, by G. A. Jellicoe and Partners (previewed 1956).

ings have numbered four. Of these the Southampton health centre by the borough architect (1955) and the sanatorium at Regent's Park zoo by F. A. Stengelhofen (1955) are finished. The buildings at Hurstmonceux for the Royal Observatory by Brian O'Rorke (1954) are under construction and will be finished this summer. The College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Regent's Park, by Louis de Soissons and Partners (1955) is due to begin in May.



Upper picture, school at Worthing by the architects of the Ministry of Education (previewed 1954). Lower, school in Kensington by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon (previewed 1955).



Store at Southampton, by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (previewed 1954).

Power-stations

The three preview issues included eight power-stations of which three are finished: the Calder Hall atomic power-station in Cumberland by the Ministry of Works (1955; illustrated *AJ* October 11, 1956) and those at Kemsley and Northfleet both by Farmer and Dark (1954). The other five are all under construction, and that at Ferrybridge by Watson and Coates (1954) will be finished in a few months. At Killin (Robert Matthew, 1956) work on the superstructure is just beginning.

Shops and Stores

Three shops have been included, apart from those incorporated in housing and planning schemes or occupying the ground floors of office buildings (see below). One of these, the department store at Southampton by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1954) is finished and was illustrated in the *AR* October 1956; another, the furniture shop at Bromley by Bertram Carter (1955), will be finished within a month or two, and the third, the store at Maidstone by C. Worthington (1955), is under construction.

Office Buildings

Office buildings have numbered twenty-one. Three of these are

finished—the National Dock Labour Board offices on Albert Embankment by Frederick Gibberd (1955; illustrated *AR* October 1956), the offices in Stephen Street, W.1, by Douglas and J. D. Wood (1956) and the offices in New Cavendish Street by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners (1956; illustrated *AR* October 1956)—and two more are almost so: the offices and warehouse in the City of London (Barbican) by Frank Searlett (1955) and the office building on Albert Embankment by T. P. Bennett and Son (1955; illustrated *AR* October



Upper picture, offices in New Cavendish Street, London, by Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners (previewed 1956). Lower, two office buildings on Albert Embankment: left, by T. P. Bennett and Son; right, by Frederick Gibberd (both previewed 1955).

1956). Another ten are under construction and the rest have not yet started. The offices in St. Martin's Lane by Basil Spence (1956) will be started this year.

Air Transport

Air transport has been responsible for three projects. London Airport by Frederick Gibberd was included in the 1954 preview issue and the first three buildings (all that are planned for the present) are finished. They were illustrated in the *AR* for July and November 1955 and the *AJ* for December 12, 1956. Turnhouse air terminal, Edinburgh, by Robert Matthew (1955) is also finished (illustrated *AJ* July 5, 1956; *AR* October, 1956) but the airport control tower at Southampton by Powell and Moya (1955) has not started as the project has been suspended by the Government.

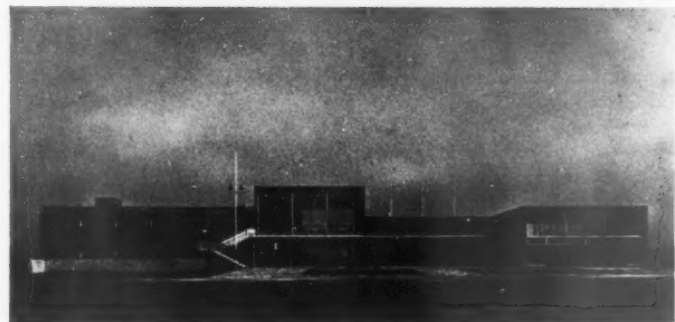
Churches

There remain churches, public buildings and three miscellaneous buildings. Churches and other religious buildings included the new Coventry cathedral by Basil Spence (1954), which is now under construction, and five other projects. Two of these are also by Basil Spence, a group of churches at Coventry (1955), the first of which will be finished in

Public Buildings

Finally, public buildings: fifteen projects have been illustrated under this heading, including four post-offices or telephone exchanges by the Ministry of Works. Of these the post-office at Plymouth (1954) is under construction and will be finished this autumn, that at Luton (1955) is also under construction and will be finished next year. So will the telephone exchange at Watford (1954). That at Fore Street in the City (1956) has just begun. There were also four police stations. That at Maidstone by Richard Sheppard and Partners (1955) has just finished; that at Brixton by the chief architect to the Metropolitan Police (1955) has just started and will be completed by the autumn of 1958; that in the new town centre at Harlow by Frederick Gibberd (1956) is under construction and will be finished this year, and that at Birmingham by the city architect (1956) is also under construction.

Under the same heading were three theatres. The civic theatre at Coventry by the city architect (1955) is under construction and should be finished in about a year. The Questors Theatre at Ealing by W. S. Hattrell and Partners (1956) is also under construction. The first stage (foyer and meeting room) is just complete



Upper picture, runway side of passenger-handling building, London airport, by Frederick Gibberd (previewed 1954). Lower, Turnhouse airport, Edinburgh, by Robert Matthew (previewed 1955).

May, and a church at Leicester (1956) recently started and due to be finished in the spring of 1958. There were also a Methodist church at Mitcham by Edward D. Mills (1955), which has not yet started, a seamen's mission at Rotherhithe by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1954), which has also not yet started, though it is hoped to do so soon, and a church hall at Surbiton by Kenneth Wood (1956), on the point of completion.

and the main theatre block will be finished in the spring of 1958. The theatre at Middlesbrough by Elder and de Piero (1956) will be finished within a few months.

The other public buildings were a community building at Stevenage new town by the architect to the development corporation (1955), which is under construction, a branch library at Harold Wood, Essex, by the county architect (1956), which



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Above, boys' club, Stepney, by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (previews 1955).

has not yet been started, a multi-storey car-park at Liverpool by the city architect (1956), which should have started but is held up by the credit-squeeze and a swimming bath at Wythenshawe, Manchester, also by the city architect (1956), which has also been held up by the credit-squeeze.

Miscellaneous Buildings

These consisted of the BBC television centre at Wood Lane by Norman and Dawbarn (1954), of which the scenery block is finished and in use (illustrated *AJ* October 6, 1955); a boys' club at Stepney by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (1955), which is finished (illustrated *AR*

February 1956), and an abattoir at Sunderland by the Ministry of Works, which has been abandoned.

There were also a few long-term planning schemes like the LCC development of St. Anne's, Stepney (1956), and the town centre at Basildon (1956), which have started but are in their early stages. The L.C.C. development, largely for housing, of the Wimbledon-Rochampton area is well under way and the Portsmouth Road section, illustrated in 1954, is nearly complete.

Summary of the above round-up: projects published, 149; buildings finished, 37; under construction, 92; waiting to start, 16; abandoned, 4.

Below, housing at Rochampton (Alton Estate), by the L.C.C. architects' department (previews 1954).



CONTRACTORS etc

Crematorium, Manchester. Architect: Leonard Howitt (Manchester City Architect). General contractors: G. & J. Seddon, Ltd.

Public House, Leicester Square. Architects: T. P. Bennett & Sons. General contractors: Henry Neal, Ltd.

Offices, High Holborn. Architects: T. P. Bennett & Sons. General contractors: Higgs & Hill Ltd. Sub-contractors: Reinforced concrete engineers: Twistell Reinforcement Ltd. Bored piles: The Cementation Co. Demolition contractor: Willment Brothers Ltd. Asphalting (roofing and tanking): Highways Construction Ltd. Metal Windows: Williams & Williams Ltd. Heating, H.W.S. and ventilation: Rosser & Russell, Ltd. Electrical installation: Troughton & Young Ltd. Portland stone: South Western Stone Co. Slate eills and copings: The Bow Slate and Enamel Co. Facing bricks: Henry J. Greenham Ltd. Lift installation: Waygood-Otis Ltd.; Terrazzo: Art Pavements and Decorations. Sanitary fittings: Stitsons Sanitary Fittings Ltd. Gas installation: North Thames Gas Board. Pavement lights: Lenscrete Ltd.

Offices and Shops, Birmingham. Architects: Cotton, Ballard & Blow. General contractors: Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons (Midlands). Sub-contractors: Stonework: The Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd. West-



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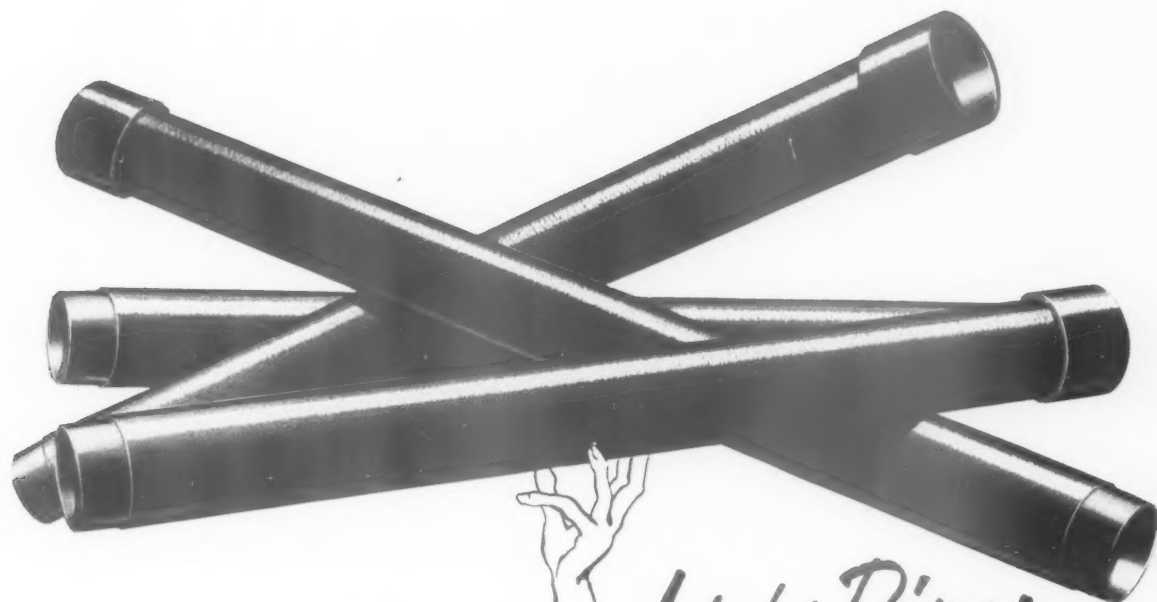
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Arts Building, Exeter. Architect: Sir William Holford. General contractors: John Garrett & Sons, Ltd.

Archaeology, etc., Building, London. Architects: Booth, Ledeboer & Pinckheard. General contractors: Dove Bros. Ltd. Sub-contractors: Structural steelwork: Aston Construction Co. Asphalt: Faldo Asphalt Co. Facing bricks: Williamson, Cliff Ltd. Portland stone: J. Bysouth Ltd. Cast stone: Girdings Ferro Concrete Co. Westmorland slate facings: Setchell & Sons. Drainage and plumbing: W. H. Earley Ltd. Sanitary fittings: Stitson Sanitary Fittings Ltd. Heating and ventilating: Richard Crittall & Co. Electrical installation: G. W. Franklin & Son Ltd. Lifts: Waygood-Otis Ltd. Fire protection equipment: Merryweather Ltd. Internal telephones: Reliance Telephones Ltd.

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Flats, Lambeth. Architect: Leslie Creed. General contractors: Wates Ltd.

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Flats and Houses, Blackheath. Architect: Eric Lyons. General contractors: Wates, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Fireplace surrounds and back boilers: B. Finch & Co. Tile hanging: Manchester Slate Co. E.J.M.A. window frames: Builders' Supply Co. Ironmongery: A. G. Roberts, Ltd. Kitchen and fireplace fittings: E. & H. Grace, Ltd. Electrical installation: A. & V. Baxter, Ltd.

Secondary School, Folkestone. Architect: E. Mayoccas. General contractors: R. J. Barwick, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Structural steelwork: R. W. Sharman, Ltd. Bar and fabric steel reinforcement: Twistell Reinforcement, Ltd. Reinforced concrete roof and floor units: The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Metal windows and doors, roof lights, etc.: The Morris Singer Co. Hardwood windows: R. J. Barwick, Ltd. Aluminium roof decking, insulation and bituminous felt roofing: D. Anderson & Son. Sanitary fittings: Stitson's Sanitary Fittings, Ltd. Suspended insulation board ceilings: The Sundeala Board Co.

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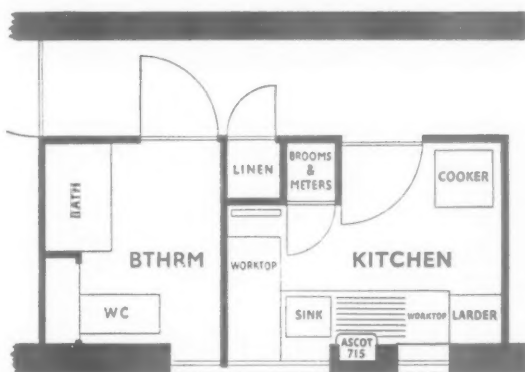
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Agricultural Students' Hostel, Writtle, County. Architect: H. Conolly. General contractors: Arthur J. Arnold, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Basement reinforcement: Twisteel Reinforcement, Ltd. Reinforced concrete floors, roofs and stairs: Concrete, Ltd. Metal windows and doors: Crittall Manufacturing Co. Brick facings: London Brick Co. Open

web joists: Metal Sections, Ltd. Roof tiling: Robert Adlard & Co. Felt roofing: Mells Asphalt Co. Asphalt tanking: Faldo Asphalt Co. Perspex rooflights: William J. Cox, Ltd. Sanitary fittings: John Bolding & Sons. Suspended ceilings: Thermal & Acoustic Installations Ltd. Rubber flooring: The Veitchi Co. Thermo-plastic flooring: Rowan & Boden, Ltd. Plastic wall finish: Plastic Surfaces, Ltd. Ceramic tiling: Carter & Co. (London). Mild steel balustrading: S. W. Farmer & Son. Cloakroom fittings: B. Finch & Co. Metal partitions: Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd.

Boys' House, Eton. Architect: Sir William Holford. General contractors: H. D. Bowyer.

Ship Testing Laboratory, Feltham. Architects: Ministry of Works. General contractors: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Co. Sub-contractors: Bitumen felt membrane: The Excel Asphalt Co. Structural aluminium and steel: Head Wrightson & Co. Insulated roof decking: D. Anderson & Son. Metal windows and doors: Aygee Ltd. Observation windows (frames): R. Smith (Horley) Ltd. (glass lenses) Pilkington Bros. Aluminium surrounds: A.P.V. Co. Cradle track: P. C. Henderson Ltd. Sliding door gear: The British Trolley Track Co. Dock gates and guides: R. H. Green & Silly Weir Ltd. Patent east light glazing and roof lights: S. Warner & Son. Hollow tile floors: The Kliene Co. Concrete tunnel rings: Kinnear & Moody Ltd. Steel doors: Henry Hope & Sons. Asbestos cladding: Brock Roofing Ltd. Internal lining (erection): Tentest Fibre Board Co. (manufacture) Flexo

Plywood Ltd. Main entrance door and frame surround: The Ajax Architectural Products Ltd. Balustrading: The Culford Art Metal Co. Joinery: W. H. Gaze & Son. Grille floors: Grille Floors Ltd. Bricks (Flettons): Flettons, Ltd. (Wealdon Stocks): Sussex & Dorking United Brick Co.; (London Stocks): Eastwoods Sales Ltd.; (Flints, Internal facings): Uxbridge Flint Brick Co.; (Engineering): Little Mill Co. Glazing: Aygee, Ltd. Double glazing: Pilkington Bros. Reinforcing rod bar fixing: Coble & Wells, Ltd. Painting: T. H. Kenyon & Son. Plumbing: J. H. Shouksmith & Sons. Heating and ventilating: J. Jeffreys & Co. Road surfacing: Home Counties Tarmacadam Contracting Co.

Physics Laboratory, Malvern. Architects: Ministry of Works. Main contractors: Foundations: Wilson Lovatt & Sons. Superstructure: Turill Construction Co. Ltd.

Chemical Factory, Berkhamsted. Architects: Architects Co-Partnership. General contractors: J. L. Constantine & Co. Sub-contractors: 'Trofdek' roofing: H. Newsum Sons & Co. Felt roofing: William Briggs & Sons. Sanitary fittings: Adamsez Ltd. R.C. frame: The London Ferro-Concrete Co. Patent glazing: Williams & Williams Ltd. Heating: Weatherfoil Heating Systems Ltd.

Paper Mill, Wolvercote. Architects: Booth, Ledebor & Pinckheard. General contractors: T. H. Kinglee & Sons. Sub-contractors: Structural steel: Redpath Brown & Co. Windows and canopies: Henry Hope & Sons.

Asbestos roofing: Turners Asbestos Cement Co.; The Midland Builder Supplies. Flat roofing: William Briggs & Sons. Floors: The Johnson Floor Co. Ventilation and heating: The Carrier Ross Engineering Co. Goods lifts: William Wadsworth & Sons. Doors: The Bolton Gate Co. Facing bricks: The London Brick Co.; (internal): Uxbridge Flint Brick Co.; (blue brindles): Stephenson & Co. Sanitary fittings: Shanks & Co. Door furniture: The Dryad Metal Works, Ltd. Locks: Josiah Parkes & Sons. Locks (through): G. R. Cooper & Co. Paints: Screenshot Paintmakers, Ltd.

Factory Building, Harston, Cambs. Architects: Edward D. Mills & Partners. General contractors: W. & C. French Ltd. Sub-contractors: Heating: Wm. Freer Ltd. Lockers: Speedwell Gear Case Co. Glass: Pilkington Bros. Glazing: F. Bowman Glassworks Ltd. Wood wool slabs: Thermacoust Ltd. Painting: Kirby Maclean Ltd. Paint: International Paint Ltd. Sanitary fittings: Stitsons Sanitary Fittings Ltd. Gault bricks: Fisons Ltd. Shower and W.C. partitions: Venesta Ltd. Railings: Allen & Greaves Ltd. Plumbing: T. Simons & Sons. Tiling: Cope & Co. Precast rooflights: J. A. King & Co. Metal windows: James Couper & Co. Ironmongery: James Gibbons Ltd. Coat hangers: J. Sieber Equipment Co. Electrical work: Eastern Electricity Board. Cat ladder: Haywards, Ltd. Terrazzo shower trays: Jaconello, Ltd. Mats: Royal National Institute for the Blind. Floor springs: Yannedis & Co. Asphalt roofing: Val de Travers Ltd. Facing bricks: Henry J. Greenham (1929) Ltd. Lighting fittings: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd.

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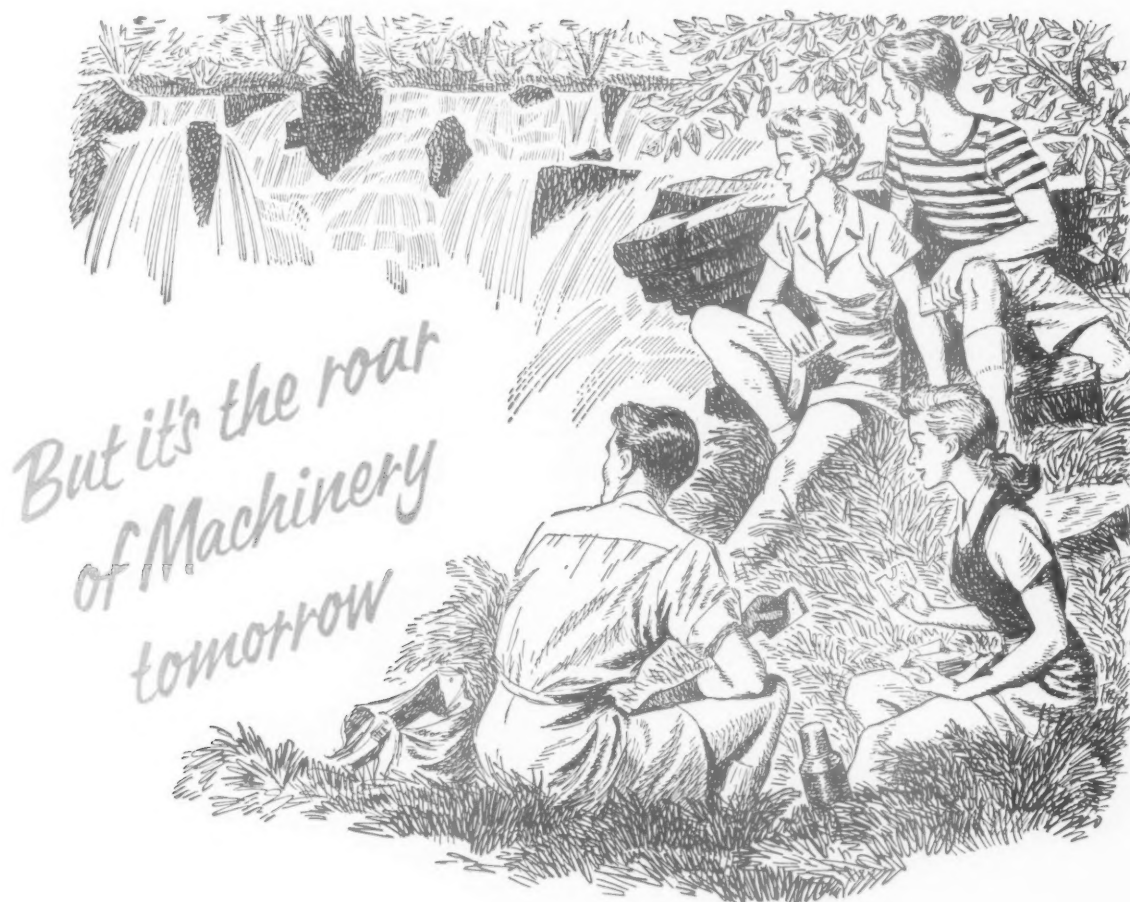
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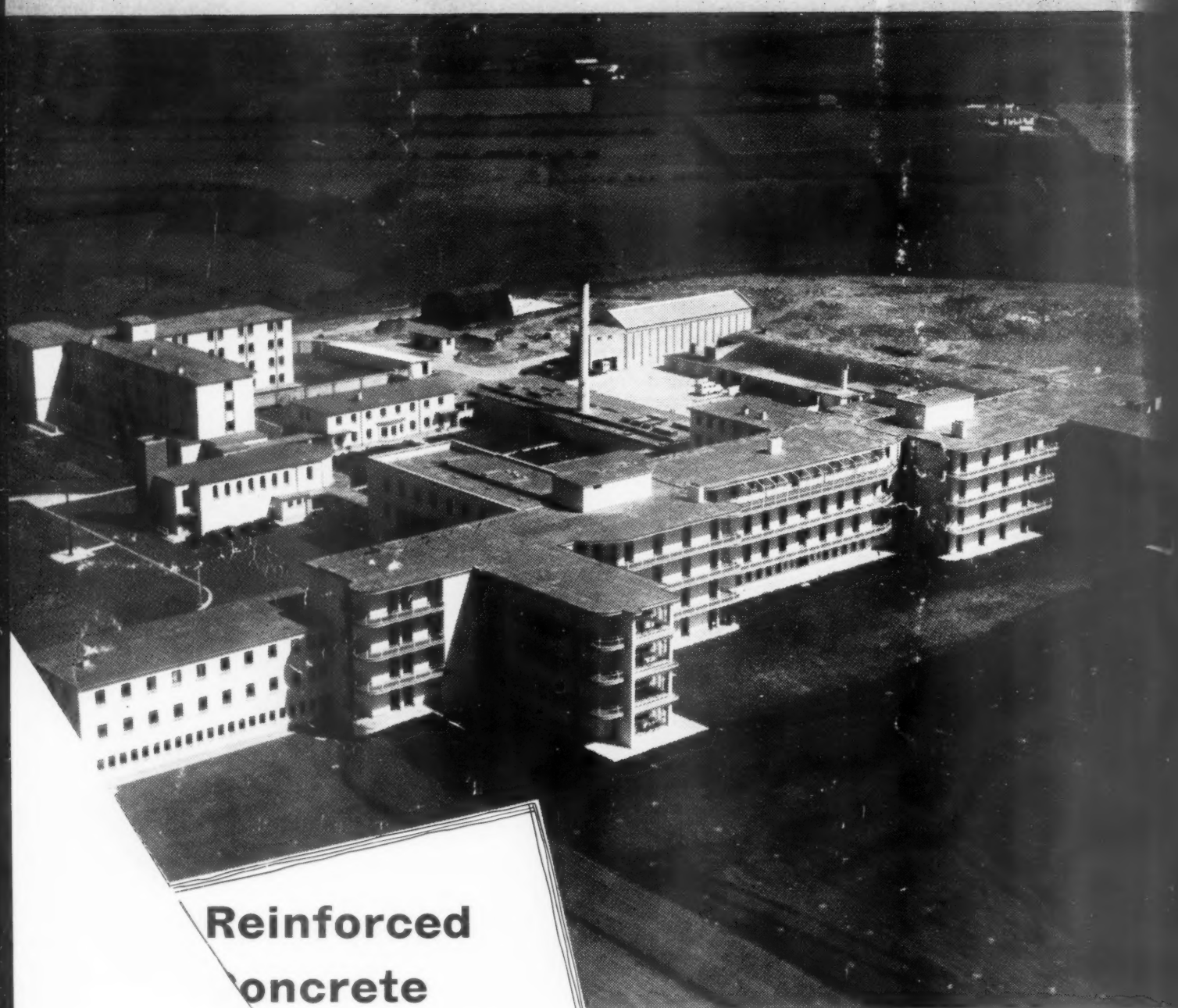
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